

North Carolina Department of Correction

Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2001-2002

Summary Statistics for:

The Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections, and
the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs

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Overview of the North Carolina Department of Correction

The North Carolina Department of Correction, one of the largest agencies in State government, is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of adult offenders sentenced to community/intermediate punishments or prison. The Department is comprised of three divisions that manage offenders directly, as well as numerous administrative support sections. The major Divisions include the Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections, and the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs.

In 1998, the Department developed a long-range strategic plan, which is based on the following vision statement and strategic issues:

Vision Statement

We, the employees of the Department of Correction, envision an organization respected by the citizens of North Carolina for its effectiveness in responding to the problem of crime in our society and working collaboratively with others to prevent crime through community involvement. We see an organization providing public safety, opportunities for offenders to become productive citizens, and growth and development of employees. We see ourselves contributing to the creation of a society of law-abiding, responsible citizens.

Strategic Issues

- Lead proactively regarding corrections issues.
- Develop and train employees for personal and professional growth.
- Deliver effective services and programs using research and advanced technology.
- Emphasize cost efficient management of resources and accountability for high quality results.

There are over 18,000 employees in the Department of Correction, primarily working directly with offenders in the community or in prisons. The Department is funded through legislative appropriations and receipts (e.g. Corrections Enterprises). The total authorized budget and actual expenditures for the Department of Correction over the past five fiscal years are shown in the table below.

Fiscal Year	North Carolina Department of Correction Authorized Budget	Actual Expenditures	Percent Change in Authorized Budget over Previous Year
2001-2002	\$960,071,979	\$914,843,399	-.08%
2000-2001	\$960,878,579	\$935,096,860	4.60%
1999-2000	\$918,607,453	\$899,627,278	-0.31%
1998-1999	\$921,504,897	\$918,906,191	4.20%
1997-1998	\$884,331,765	\$868,239,255	-1.00%

Office of Research and Planning

Supporting Successful Decisions

The Office of Research and Planning is part of the Secretary's Office and provides support services within the Department of Correction. The mission of the Office of Research and Planning is to assist the department and staff to make informed decisions that will result in successful outcomes. Staff includes research and evaluation analysts, applications programmers, correctional planners, and statisticians.

The **Research** section of the Office coordinates a variety of internal and external evaluation projects. Research assists staff to evaluate effectiveness, modify policies and programs, and report outcomes to policy makers. Research activities include the following:

- Obtain and organize topical information on research topics.
- Prepare statistical and topical reports.
- Conduct evaluations.
- Provide data and methodology review for evaluations.
- Approve research involving human subjects on offenders under the supervision of the Department of Correction.
- Provide technical assistance on conducting evaluations.

The **Planning/Policy Analysis** section of the Office provides consultation and technical assistance in strategic planning and policy analysis to the sections and divisions in the Department. Planning and policy analysis activities include the following:

- Develop a structure and process for planning.
- Conduct trend analyses and organizational assessments.
- Organize and facilitate meetings of work groups engaged in planning and policy analysis.
- Research, gather and organize information for policy and programming decisions.
- Consult on methods to implement and monitor plans and policies.
- Analyze information on science-based program interventions and best practices.

The **Decision Support** section of the Office provides aggregate statistical information and software applications to assist Department managers and staff to make decisions. Decision Support activities include the following:

- Provide answers to statistical questions about offenders.
- Develop computer programs to extract aggregate offender data.
- Analyze and interpret statistical information.
- Develop software applications to provide information about offenders.
- Provide internet-based decision support training.
- Prepare population forecasts and utilize simulation models.

The **Program Development** section of the Office provides consultation and technical assistance to departmental managers and staff to implement new, effective programs that cross division lines. Program development activities include the following:

- Identify sources of information and contacts on effective prison, probation and substance abuse programs.
- Coordinate and facilitate work groups to develop program proposals.
- Assimilate materials to market new program concepts with internal and external groups.
- Prepare implementation plans for new probation, prison and/or substance abuse programs.
- Develop methods for assessing the effectiveness of new programs.

I. Division of Prisons

The Division of Prisons is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of more than 33,000 inmates. As of June 30, 2002, there are 76 state prisons in North Carolina and one private non-profit contracted facility. In order to protect the community, staff, and inmates, the Division of Prisons classifies prisons, inmates, and prison beds according to prison security designation, inmate custody classification, and bed security levels respectively.

The Secretary of the Department of Correction assigns the security designation of the prison based on the physical design and structure of the prison, the type of cells in the prison (e.g. single cells, dormitories), and the intensity and type of staff supervision (e.g. armed, unarmed). Currently, there are 13 close, 24 medium, and 39 minimum security state prisons, and the contracted facility is minimum security.

The Division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced to prison by the court for a period of incarceration ranging from a minimum of 90 days for certain misdemeanors to life imprisonment for crimes such as rape or murder. Prison staff classify the individual inmate's custody by analyzing factors such as current crime, length of sentence, past criminal history, and past prison behavior record. At the end of the 2001-2002 fiscal year, forty-six percent of inmates in the prison population were assigned to medium custody, thirty-seven percent to minimum and seventeen percent to close custody.

The Division also provides rehabilitative activities for inmates. These activities include jobs, educational programs, vocational programs, cognitive behavioral interventions, substance abuse interventions, mental health interventions, and religious services.

Costs of Incarceration for the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year

The Department calculates an average cost of incarcerating minimum, medium, and close custody inmates annually. The figures include the direct costs of inmate supervision/custody and programs/activities, and indirect administrative costs for Department support of prisons. The daily cost of incarcerating one inmate ranges from \$50.04 in minimum custody to \$80.19 in close custody, with an average of \$62.43 compared to an average of \$65.29 in the 2000-2001 fiscal year.

Inmate Custody Level	2001-2002 Average Daily Population	Daily Cost per Inmate
Minimum	11,515	\$50.04
Medium	15,856	\$65.17
Close	5,602	\$80.19
Average	32,357	\$62.43

The Department had contracts with two private non-profit minimum security substance abuse treatment prisons and one private non-profit minimum security community re-entry prison in operation during the year. The table indicates the contracted operating cost per day per inmate for each of these facilities for the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

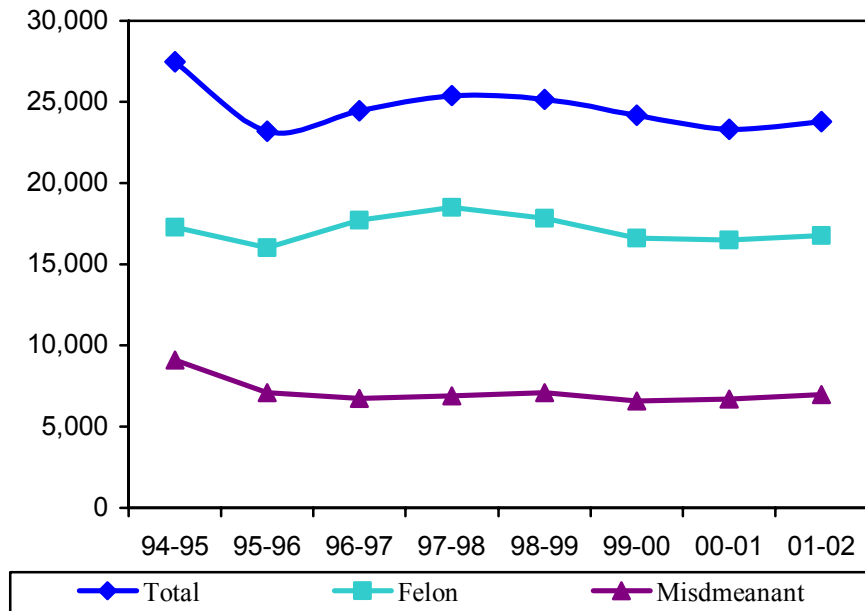
Private Prisons	2001-2002 Average Daily Population	Daily Cost Per Inmate
Mary Frances Center (Tarboro)	100	\$75.64
Evergreen Rehab Center (St. Paul)	76	\$61.17
ECO Halfway House (Charlotte)	20	\$42.67

A. PRISON ADMISSIONS

Prison Admission Trend

During fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 23,760 admissions to North Carolina prisons.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001-2002	23,760
2000-2001	23,299
1999-2000	24,161
1998-1999	25,156
1997-1998	25,408
1996-1997	24,449
1995-1996	23,181
1994-1995	27,472

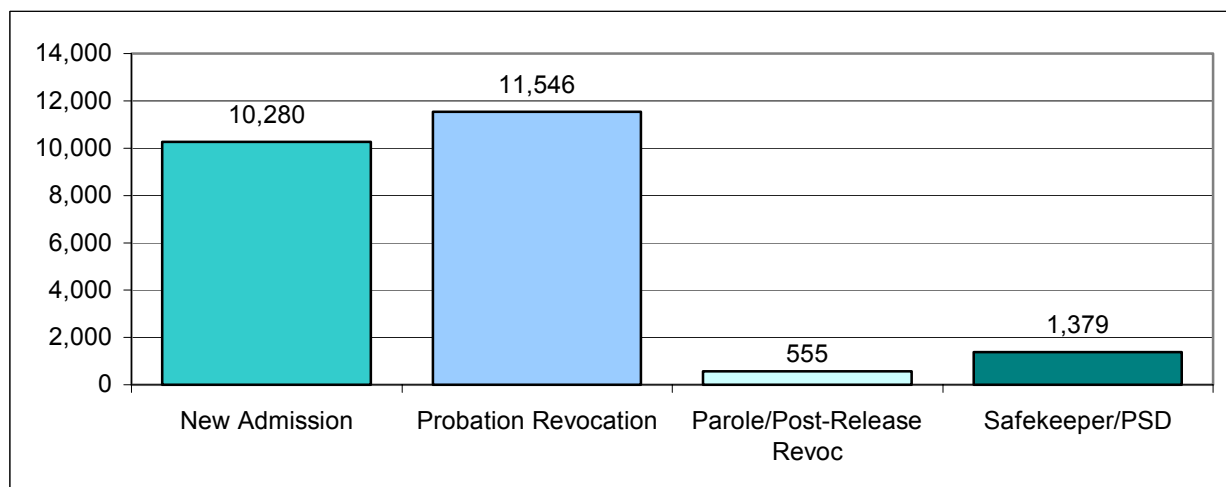


Prison admissions decreased sharply from 1994 to 1995 as an effect of the Structured Sentencing Act. Although admissions increased in the late 1990's, there has been a return to the 1995-1996 admission level in recent years. Part of the increase and then decrease is due to a reorganization of programs within the Department of Correction. For several years, the IMPACT boot camp program was part of the Division of Prisons, but it was administratively transferred in 1999 when the statute was rewritten to define it as an Intermediate Punishment, and entries no longer counted as a prison admission.

Type of Admissions

There are four types of admissions to prison: new admissions, probation revocations, parole/post-release supervision revocations, and safekeepers/pre-sentence diagnostic inmates.

Prison Admissions in the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year



The most frequent type of prison admission in fiscal year 2001-2002 was probation revocations (49%) followed by new admissions (43%). New admissions result from a court-imposed active sentence to prison. Revocations are a result of violations of the conditions of probation, parole, or post-release supervision, including committing new crimes. Safekeepers are unsentenced defendants admitted to prison when detention in the local jail poses a danger from other jail inmates, or presents a threat to others, or when medical care is needed. Pre-sentence diagnostic admissions (PSD) are inmates who have been convicted, but the judge requests an assessment before sentencing.

Admissions by Sentencing Grids

The Structured Sentencing Act became effective in 1994. This sentencing policy prescribes sentencing options for judges based on the severity of the crime and the prior record of the offender. Judges are provided with specific sentencing options for the type and length of sentence that may be imposed. DWI admissions and pre-structured sentencing inmates are sentenced under different laws. The charts below illustrate the distribution of fiscal year 2001-2002 prison admissions for misdemeanants and felons.

**Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing
Misdemeanor Prison Admissions for 2001-2002**

Crime Class	Prior Record Level			Non-Structured	Total
	I	II	III		
A1	103	318	899	-	1,320
1	246	522	2,218	-	2,986
2	22	55	102	-	179
3	4	3	12	-	19
DWI	-	-	-	2,219	2,219
Other	-	-	-	23	23
Total	375	898	3,231	2,242	6,746

Note: This does not include offenders committed for parole revocations, safekeeper and pre-sentence diagnostic admissions

Convictions for Class 1 misdemeanors represent the largest group of misdemeanor prison admissions. Offenses in Class 1 include breaking and entering, and non-trafficking drug offenses. Convictions for Driving While Impaired (DWI) are the next largest contributor to misdemeanor of admissions. These convictions are not part of Structured Sentencing but rather the Safe Roads Act of 1983. The third most numerous crime class for misdemeanor admissions to prison is Class A1. Almost all of the Class A1 offenses are assaults. The remainder of the misdemeanor offenses resulting in an admission to prison includes worthless checks, assaults, property and public order offenses.

Seventy-five percent of all felony prison admissions in fiscal year 2001-2002 were for Class F through Class I offenses. Class H, Prior Record II, offenses represent the largest group of felons admitted to prison with 1,847 admissions in fiscal year 2001-2002. Thirty-six percent of all felony admissions were for Class H offenses. The majority of these are non-trafficking drugs, breaking and entering, and larceny crimes. Class I offenses make up the next largest group, two-thirds of which are for non-trafficking drug offenses but also include forgery and breaking and entering. Class G includes non-trafficking drug offenses as well as trafficking drugs and robbery. Sexual offenses, assaults and habitual driving while impaired are Class F offenses.

**Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing
Felony Prison Admissions for 2001-2002**

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Non-Structured	Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts		
A	79	11	9	3	0	1	1	104
B1	38	29	24	12	3	3	2	111
B2	87	78	35	30	6	5	0	241
C	143	168	197	251	72	65	24	920
D	335	247	152	78	20	15	26	873
E	262	344	152	98	17	21	4	898
F	379	443	298	165	27	15	11	1,338
G	523	722	572	356	74	43	7	2,297
H	963	1,847	1,411	1,091	309	224	217	6,062
I	413	959	646	516	130	127	38	2,829
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
Total	3,222	4,848	3,496	2,600	658	519	1,416	15,687

Note: This does not include offenders committed for parole revocations, safekeeper and pre-sentence diagnostic admissions.

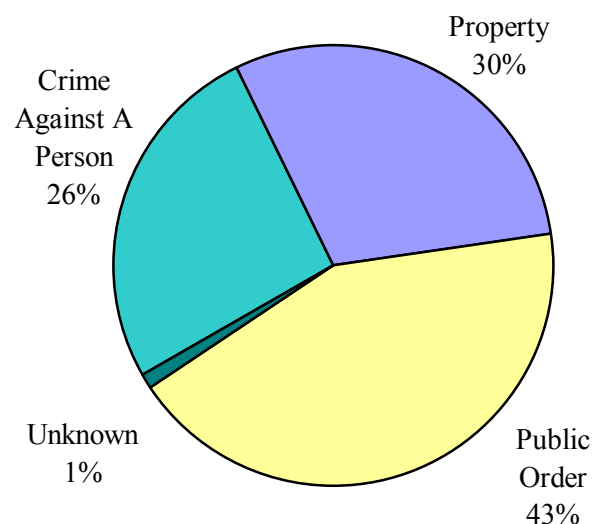
The remaining felony classes contain the most serious offenses. Class A is first degree murder and carries a punishment of death or life without parole. The majority of Class B1 offenses are sexual assaults. Most B2 admissions are for second degree murder but there are some first degree murders and sexual assaults in this class. In Class C, there were 617 admissions of habitual felons. Almost 70% of Class D admissions are for robbery. Finally, Class E contains mostly crimes against a person including assaults, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, and manslaughter.

Crime Type of 2001-2002 Prison Admissions

Overall, 71% of the 2001-2002 prison admissions are for felony crime convictions. Crimes resulting in a prison sentence are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person.

The most frequent crime type for prison admissions is public order crimes. This crime type accounted for 44% of all admissions during the 2001-2002 fiscal year. This crime type includes drug offenses (5,116), Driving While Impaired (2,480), traffic violations (1,271), and habitual felon (617). Among public order crimes admissions, 63% are for felonies.

Property crimes accounted for 30% of all



prison admissions. The most frequent offenses in this category are larceny (2,518) and breaking/entering (2,302). Other offenses include fraud (892), forgery (530) and burglary (292). The majority of admissions (78%) for property crimes are felons.

There are 6,206 admissions for crimes against a person, which is 26% of all prison admissions in fiscal year 2001-2002. Forty-four percent of these crimes are assaults (2,703). This category also includes robbery (1,497), sexual offenses (979) and homicides (684). As with property crimes, the majority (74%) of crimes against a person are felony admissions.

Crime Type of 2001-2002 Prison Admissions

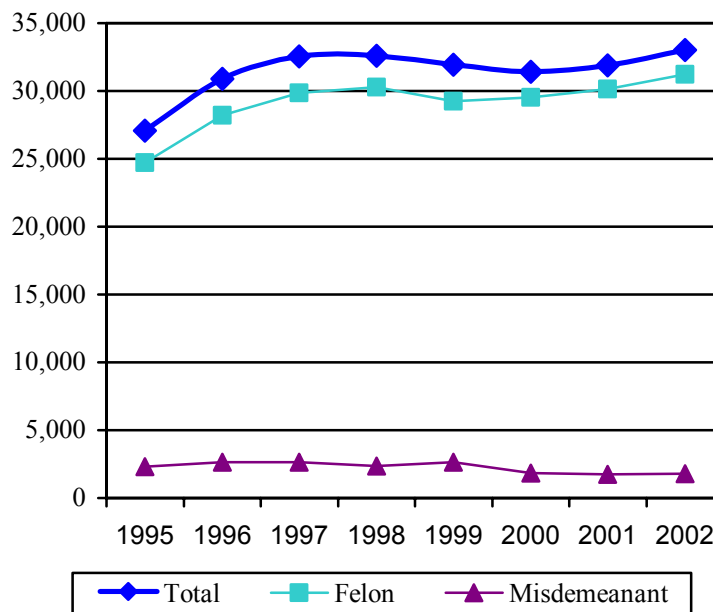
Crime Type	Felon	Misdemeanant	Not Reported	Total
Crimes Against a Person	4,573	1,633	0	6,206
Property	5,644	1,573	0	7,217
Public Order/Other	6,473	3771	0	10,244
Not Reported	69	8	16	93
Total	16,759	6,985	16	23,760

B. PRISON POPULATION

Prison Population Trend

On June 30, 2002 there were 33,021 offenders in the prison system. The prison population has grown over the past few years, after a slight decrease from 1998 thru 2000. The prison population is projected to continue this increase in the future.

Date	Population
6-30-02	33,021
6-30-01	31,899
6-30-00	31,396
6-30-99	31,914
6-30-98	32,612
6-30-97	32,529
6-30-96	30,876
6-30-95	27,052



Prison Population by Sentencing Grids

Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing Misdemeanant Prison Population as of June 30, 2002

Crime Class	Prior Record Level				Total
	I	II	III	Non-Structured	
A1	24	70	317	-	411
1	28	79	599	-	706
2	2	7	16	-	25
3	0	1	1	-	2
DWI	-	-	-	587	587
Other	-	-	-	39	39
Total	54	157	933	626	1,770

Note: This does not include offenders committed for safekeeper or pre-sentence diagnostic admissions

Although 29% of prison admissions in fiscal year 2001-2002 are misdemeanants, misdemeanants comprise only 5% of the population on June 30, 2002. This is largely due to shorter sentence lengths for misdemeanor offenses. The majority of misdemeanor inmates in the prison population are incarcerated for DWI, Class A1 or Class 1 offenses (Prior Record Level of II or III).

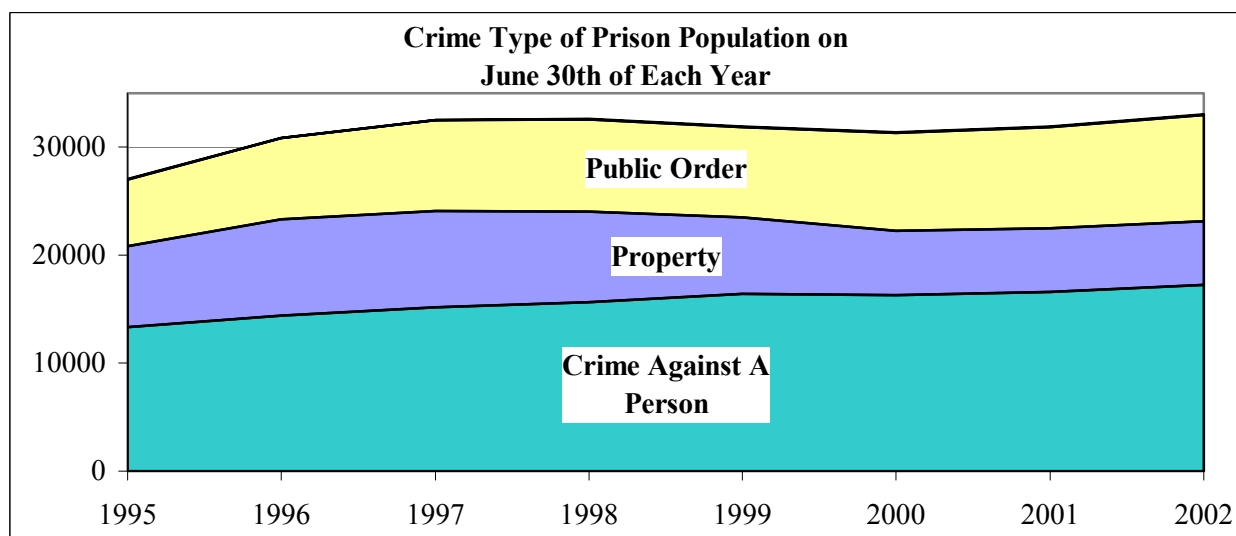
North Carolina Department of Correction 2001-2002 Annual Statistical Report
Structured Sentencing and Non-Structured Sentencing Felony
Prison Population as of June 30, 2002

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Non-Structured	Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts		
A	394	35	28	6	1	3	726	1,193
B1	257	223	117	75	11	12	3	698
B2	656	604	280	154	35	21	1	1,751
C	560	1,007	1,133	1,186	384	281	1,855	6,406
D	1,167	1,198	788	474	93	78	1,316	5,114
E	415	636	342	289	59	52	63	1,856
F	619	607	454	311	57	59	228	2,335
G	809	845	745	611	137	123	58	3,328
H	487	1,142	1,184	1,073	402	363	773	5,424
I	171	381	294	278	96	98	63	1,381
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,564	1,564
Total	5,535	6,678	5,365	4,457	1,275	1,090	6,650	31,050

Note: This does not include offenders committed as a safekeeper or for pre-sentence diagnostic admissions.

The profile of the felony inmate population is very different from the profile of felony admissions to prison. Class A-E offenses represent 20% of prison admissions but 55% of the prison population on June 30, 2002. Felons have long sentences so they remain in the population over an extended period of time and account for the projected growth in the prison population in the next few years (Page 18 has information on prison projections). For example, consider the difference in the admissions for Class A offenders and the number in the population. There were 104 Class A admissions last fiscal year and on June 30, 2002 there were 1,193 in the population. The sentence for these offenders is either life in prison or death. On June 30, 2002 there were 207 inmates housed on death row, 6 women and 201 men.

Crime Type of Prison Population



The graph illustrates the crime type of the prison population at the end of the fiscal year for 1995 through 2002. There have been changes in the composition of the prison population during this time period, and these changes may continue over time. It is evident that the proportion of property offenses in the prison population had decreased over the past five years, from 28% of the population in 1995 to 18% in 2002. There has been an increase in the proportion of both public order and crimes against a person in the prison population. Public order offenses comprised 23% of the population in 1995 and increased to 30% in 2002. In 1995, 49% of the population was incarcerated for crimes against a person and in 2002 it was 52%.

Crime Type of Prison Population on June 30, 2002

Crime Type	Felon	Misdemeanant	Undefined	Total
Crimes Against a Person	16,773	480	-	17,253
Property	5,471	383	-	5,854
Public Order/Other	8,944	920	-	9,864
Not Reported	32	2	16	50
Total	31,220	1,785	16	33,021

Inmate Activities

The Division of Prisons coordinates a wide range of inmate work, educational, and rehabilitative programs. Inmates are required to either work full time or to be assigned to a full time program. Only inmates who pose a security risk, have health problems, or are in the admissions process are exempt from the policy.

Work

In each prison facility, inmates are assigned a variety of jobs. Inmates are paid an incentive wage, which is set by statute for the majority of these duties. Currently the incentive wage ranges from \$.40 to \$1.00 per day depending on the work assignment. Most inmates (69%) work inside prison facilities.

Inmate Work Assignments	
<i>In Prison Facilities</i>	Average Assigned During 2001-2002
Unit Services	4,459
Food Service	2,943
Correction Enterprises	2,073
Prison Maintenance	1,386
Construction	118
Other Jobs	893
<i>Outside Prison Facilities</i>	
Road Squads	2,168
Community Work Crews	1,368
State and Local Government	741
Work Release	1,168
Total	17,309

Unit Services - The largest assignment in prison facilities is Unit Services. Prison inmates in these jobs perform janitorial and general maintenance duties.

Food Service – Inmates work in the kitchens of all prison facilities preparing and serving food to other inmates. This assignment provides a relevant job skill and is beneficial to the prison system because it reduces the cost of operating the facilities.

Correction Enterprises - Correction Enterprises is a separate division of the Department of Correction, which administers industries on prison sites. Enterprise jobs provide opportunities to put close and medium custody inmates to work inside prisons. Inmates are employed making car license tags, street signs and highway signs, farming, food processing, printing, sewing, laundries, and manufacturing. These jobs teach workers job skills and a work ethic that will enable them to find employment upon release for prison. These jobs pay up to \$3 per day based on skills required for the job.

Prison Maintenance - Prison inmates are also involved in grounds keeping, light construction, repair, and maintenance projects at prisons. These jobs include roofing, plumbing, wiring, and other unit improvements.

Construction - In addition to cleaning and maintaining prisons, some inmates are assigned to new prison construction projects. Inmates are generally chosen based on pre-existing skills in the construction industry. As with the other categories of work, this experience gives inmates valuable work experience for their release and helps to reduce the cost of new prison construction.

Road Squads - Minimum and medium custody inmates work on the state's roads, patching potholes, clearing right-of-way and picking up litter. Medium custody inmates work under the supervision of armed correctional officers. Minimum custody inmates work under the direction of Department of Transportation employees.

Community Work Crew and State and Local Government Agencies - Minimum or medium custody inmates are assigned to Community Work Crews of ten inmates. One correctional officer supervises them and they perform short-term, labor-intensive projects such as hurricane cleanup, litter cleanup, painting schools and cleaning school buses. State and local government agencies have labor contracts for inmates to work in the agency, often involving cleaning building and grounds.

Work Release - Inmates who have proven themselves worthy of limited release from custody are allowed to leave the prison unit for jobs. These inmates are nearing their release date and work for businesses in the community. North Carolina started the first work release program in the country in 1957. Inmates on work release receive prevailing market wages from their employers, but must pay a room-and-board fee to the prison unit. For fiscal year 2001-2002 inmates paid the Department of Correction over \$4.1 million in per diem (\$15 per day) and almost nine hundred thousand dollars for transportation and job-related expenses. They also paid court costs, child support, fines, victim's compensation, and restitution totaling \$1,967,442. During this period inmates paid an additional \$1,834,732 for spousal support and other family expenses.

Programs

Inmates are recommended for participation in programs based on interests, abilities, needs and whether the time remaining in their sentence allows completion of the program. Academic and vocational education is offered on a full time basis at large institutions.

Inmate Program Assignments		
	Average Daily Assignment for 2001-2002 Fiscal Year	
	Full Time	Part Time
Academic Education	1,853	1,191
Vocational Education	1,892	312
Life Skills Programs	181	3,659

Academic Program - The Division of Prisons works with the community college system to provide a full range of academic programs in prison. Adult basic education is the primary academic program for inmates. It provides the basic knowledge, skills and attitudes to make adult and youth inmates literate. Educational programs also prepare inmates for meaningful and satisfying roles as working, contributing members of society. Approximately ninety percent of prison facilities offer academic programs for inmates with an average monthly enrollment of 3,650. In 2001, more than 3,000 inmates passed the General Education Development (GED) test and nearly 2,100 earned college certificates, diplomas or degrees. Associate degree programs are offered by community colleges and bachelor degree programs are offered at two prison sites through Shaw University, a private university based in Raleigh, NC. In addition, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has offered correspondence courses to inmates for more than 25 years. The Department of Correction contracts with the University to provide Independent Studies courses and a limited number of university credit classroom courses.

Vocational Program - A wide variety of vocational programs such as computer literacy, food service training, electrical engineering technology, brick masonry, and job readiness are provided through local community colleges. Participation in these programs can help inmates obtain work with Correction Enterprises or a work release assignment.

Life Skills Programs – Life skills programs include several types of programs such as parenting skills, team activities and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI). CBI programs teach offenders new skills and new ways of thinking that can lead to changes in their behavior and actions, and ultimately affect their criminal conduct. CBI programs use a combination of approaches to increase an offender's awareness of self and others. This awareness is coupled with the teaching of social skills to assist the offender with interpersonal problems. These specific types of intervention programs assist an offender in "restructuring" the thought process and teach "cognitive skills" to assist in basic decision-making and problem-solving. These programs are lead by prison or community college staff that have been trained by the Department of Correction.

Inmate Disciplinary Infractions

Inmate conformity to prison rules is necessary for the orderly, safe, and secure operation of correctional facilities. Effective, fair, and consistent disciplinary procedures enhance the orderly operation of the facility and reinforce appropriate behavior and responsibility. The disciplinary offenses were reclassified in November 2000 into four classes from five, and all substance possession is now a Class A offense. The most serious offenses remain in Class A, and Class D offenses are the less serious infractions. An inmate can be charged with an attempt to commit an offense, and that attempt is in the same Class as the infraction itself.

In the 2001-2002 fiscal year there were 59,586 infractions, which is a slight increase over the number in the 2000-2001 fiscal year, with 59,310 infractions. Of these, 7,447 were Class A infractions, of which the majority (57%) were substance possession, which was part of the reclassification of infractions. The next most frequent Class A offense was assault on staff with 671 in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. There were

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6,206 Class B infractions including sexual act, damaging property, weapon possession, interfering with staff and lock tampering. The majority of the year's infractions were for Class C offenses, with 37,827 or 64% of the total infractions for the year. Half of these, or 18,935 were for disobeying an order. Other Class C infractions include profane language, fighting, unauthorized leave, bartering, threatening staff, and theft of property. Possession of unauthorized items (including clothing and money), being in an unauthorized location, and gambling are some of the infractions that make up the final Class of infractions.

Inmate Disciplinary Infractions for 2001-2002

Infraction	Count
Substance Possession	4,239
Attempt Class A Offense	712
Assault Staff (with Weapon, Throwing Liquids or Sexual Intent)	671
Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	610
Assault Person with Weapon	581
Other	634
<i>Class A Total</i>	<i>7,447</i>
Sexual Act	2,686
Damage State/Another's Property	889
Weapon Possession	512
Interfere with Staff	445
High Risk Act	407
Lock Tampering	369
Other	898
<i>Class B Total</i>	<i>6,206</i>
Disobey Order	18,935
Profane Language	7,915
Unauthorized Leave	2,266
Fighting	2,101
Barter/Trade or Loan Money	1,250
Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	1,139
Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	1,068
Theft of Property	1,063
Other	2,090
<i>Class C Total</i>	<i>37,827</i>
Unauthorized Items (including clothing and money)	4,804
Unauthorized Location	1,783
Create Offensive Condition	508
Gambling	414
Other	597
<i>Class D Total</i>	<i>8,106</i>
Total Infractions for 2001-2002	59,586

Presumptive punishments are established for each infraction such as: confinement in disciplinary segregation for up to 60 days, demotion in custody, sentence reduction credits, and suspension of privileges including radio, organized sports, visitation, or other leisure time activities. There is also an administrative fee of ten dollars paid by inmates found guilty of committing an infraction to offset the costs of staff time.

Escapes and Captures

The primary goal of the Department is to protect the community. However, some inmates escape from prison each year, though most are apprehended. In 2001-2002 there were 86 escapes. Minimum custody inmates are often on work release and participate in other activities in the community. Many escapes are the result of the minimum custody inmate not returning to the prison on time from his job.

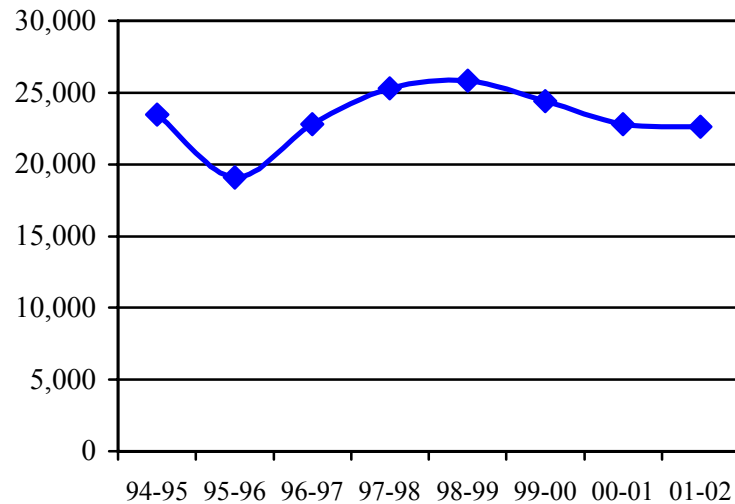
As of December 2002, only 5 inmates that escaped during the 2001-2002 fiscal year had not been captured. Half of the escaped inmates were captured the same day they were reported as an escapee. An additional twenty-four percent were captured the next day. A total of eighty-four percent of captured escapees were returned to prison less than a week of escaping.

PRISON RELEASES

Prison Release Trend

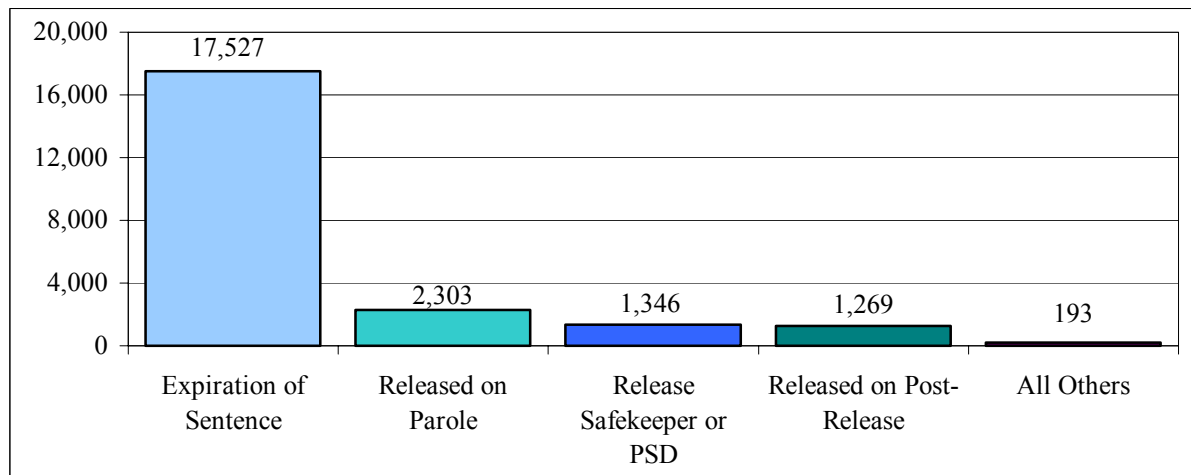
During the fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 22,638 releases from prisons. This slight decrease in releases from the previous year continues the downward trend since the 1998-1999 fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001-2002	22,638
2000-2001	22,806
1999-2000	24,419
1998-1999	25,859
1997-1998	25,326
1996-1997	22,789
1995-1996	19,074
1994-1995	23,466



Type of Release

Releases from prison are affected by sentencing policies. Inmates are usually released from prison due to the expiration of their sentence or on parole (sentences prior to Structured Sentencing).



The majority (77%) of releases from prison in the 2001-2002 fiscal year were due to the expiration of an inmate's sentence. The releases due to parole have decreased steadily over the past few years since only non-structured sentence inmates are eligible for parole. In fiscal year 1998-1999, 21% of prison exits were for parole, 17% in 1999-2000, 13% in 2000-2001 and only 10% of prison exits for the 2001-2002 fiscal year. This decrease in parole exits is expected to continue since the proportion of the prison population sentenced prior to Structured Sentencing will continue to decrease.

However, the number of post-release supervision inmates will continue to increase steadily, as it has over the past few years. In 1998-1999 there were only 235 releases on post-release, 949 in 1999-2000, 1,051 in 2000-2001 and 1,269 in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. These are releases of inmates incarcerated for Class E and higher offenses under Structured Sentencing. Inmates that exit prison on post-release have a mandatory nine months of community supervision upon release.

Safekeeper and Pre-sentenced diagnostic (PSD) releases are unsentenced inmates who are held temporarily in prison. Most prison exits in the category labeled All Others are court ordered releases, but also include the death of the inmate, Interstate Correctional Compact, and execution. Through the Interstate Correctional Compact inmates are transferred to facilities in other states. There were four executions in 2001-2002.

Time Served by Inmates Released in the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year

North Carolina enacted numerous sentencing laws in the 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's that govern when and how inmates are released from prison. In 1994, North Carolina enacted Structured Sentencing guidelines. The purpose of Structured Sentencing is to use prison for the most serious and chronic offender, and to incarcerate those offenders for longer periods of time. Less serious and less chronic offenders receive punishments in the community, or shorter prison sentences. Structured Sentencing abolished discretionary parole release and authorized judges to set a minimum and maximum sentence for felons and a flat sentence for misdemeanants, based on the severity of the crime of conviction and the prior record level of the offender. Felony Structured Sentencing inmates must serve the entire minimum sentence and may served the maximum sentence, an additional 20% above the minimum sentence. For example, an inmate with a minimum sentence of 5 years also has a maximum sentence of 6 years. The inmate must serve 5 years and may serve up to 6 years unless he earns credits off of the maximum sentence for good behavior, working, and participating in programs. Therefore, all felony inmates sentenced under Structured Sentencing will serve at least 100% of their minimum sentence. In FY 2001-2002, 10,975 Structured Sentencing felons were released from prison. These inmates served, on average, 13.5 months in prison, 109% of their minimum sentence. Since Structured Sentencing is relatively new, these releases reflect inmates with relatively short sentences for less serious offenses. Time served is expected to rise in the future when inmates who are now receiving long sentences under Structured Sentencing are released.

Judges order misdemeanants to serve a specific sentence and they can earn 4 days per month off the sentence for good behavior, working, and participating in programs. For example, a misdemeanor inmate who has a sentence of 4 months must serve 3.5 months and may serve up to 4 months. During this period, 3,960 Structured Sentencing misdemeanants were released. These inmates served, on average, 3.9 months. They served, on average 94% of their sentence.

Prior to Structured Sentencing inmates were sentenced under several different sentencing laws that allowed the Parole Commission to release inmates early from prison on parole. Sentences under these laws appear longer than Structured Sentencing sentences, but judges knew when they ordered a sentence that the inmate would not serve close to the full sentence. The major determinants of when inmates were released from prison under these parole-eligibility laws depended on the good time and gain time credits the inmate earned. Prior to Structured Sentencing, as soon as the inmate entered prison, he was awarded good time credits which reduced his sentence by 50%, and he could also earn additional gain time credits off of his sentence for certain behaviors. Therefore, it is not possible to make accurate comparisons of time served or percent of sentence served between inmates released from prison under Structured Sentencing laws and non-Structured Sentencing laws. Comparisons are not meaningful when the policies and intent of sentencing laws are so different. In fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 1,053 non-Structured Sentencing felons released from prison for the first time. Those that were paroled and then returned to prison, were excluded from these calculations. On average, because these inmates

represented some very serious offenses, they served 92.9 months before release. These inmates served, on average, 47% of their court-imposed sentence, due to good time, gain time and parole eligibility rules. During this period, 2,693 non-Structured misdemeanants were released from prison, the majority of which were serving time for Driving While Impaired convictions that fall under the Safe Roads Act. These inmates served, on average, 5.7 months. These inmates served, on average, 46%, of their court-imposed sentence due to good time, gain time and parole eligibility rules.

PRISON POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The table below shows ten-year prison population projections by fiscal year. The prison population projections were completed in two parts. The Sentencing Commission prepared prison population projections for all offenders sentenced on or after July 1, 2002 (new population). The Department of Correction prepared projections for all offenders in prison as of June 30, 2002 (resident prison population). The final combined projections take into account the decline of the resident prison population (structured sentencing releases, parole releases, and max-outs) and the buildup of the new inmate population (new sentences, probation revocations, parole revocations, and post-release supervision revocations). Added to these figures is the estimated number of safekeepers and DWI offenders held in the state prison system.

Prison Population Projections

Prepared January 2003

**By the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission In Conjunction with the
Department of Correction's Office of Research and Planning**

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECTION as of June 30	<i>Estimate Of Standard Operating Prison Capacity¹</i>	<i>Estimate Of Expanded Operating Prison Capacity²</i>
2003	34,570	28,501	31,969
2004	35,851	31,093	34,561
2005	36,787	31,261	34,729
2006	37,739	31,261	34,729
2007	38,687	31,261	34,729
2008	39,557	31,261	34,729
2009	40,345	31,261	34,729
2010	41,068	31,261	34,729
2011	41,768	31,261	34,729
2012	42,413	31,261	34,729

¹ Standard Operating Capacity (SOC) is the bed space count yielded by calculating the number of general population single cells with one inmate per cell plus the number of inmates who can be housed in dormitories by dividing the gross square feet of each dormitory by 50 square feet and rounding to the closest double bunk configuration.

² Expanded Operating Capacity (EOC) is the bed space count yielded by calculating the number of general population single cells with one inmate per cell, the number of cells that house two inmates, and the number of inmates in dormitories operating at varying percentages beyond their Standard Operating Capacity (SOC) which is rounded up to the closest double bunk configuration.

These projections include both the Expanded Operating Capacity (EOC) and the Standard Operating Capacity (SOC) of all prison facilities. Based on these figures, the projected prison population will exceed both standard and expanded operating prison capacity for all ten years of the projection. In addition to an anticipated increase in growth in general, the projected increase in the prison population can be attributed to changes in two of the primary determining factors of the prison population: 1) an increase in the number of new convictions, which directly impacts the number of prison admissions resulting from the commission of new crimes; and 2) FSA and pre-FSA inmates are serving longer sentences than previously projected.

Demographics of Prison Admissions
July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	275	646	53	29	36	4	1,043
19 - 21	909	1,652	177	95	89	5	2,927
22 - 25	1,106	2,255	265	149	176	14	3,965
26 - 30	1,193	2,049	251	215	212	18	3,938
31 - 35	1,206	1,932	175	237	234	24	3,808
36 - 40	1,122	1,804	112	223	255	17	3,533
41 - 45	728	1,296	73	162	145	7	2,411
46 - 50	414	660	23	60	83	1	1,241
51 - 55	199	272	11	17	24	8	531
56 - 60	79	110	7	10	2	0	208
61 - 65	59	33	0	6	1	0	99
66 - 70	27	15	0	1	0	0	43
71+	8	5	0	0	0	0	13
Total	7,325	12,729	1,147	1,204	1,257	98	23,760

Demographics of Prison Resident Population
on June 30, 2002

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	122	363	33	8	16	1	543
19 - 21	707	1,673	150	51	56	4	2,641
22 - 25	1,247	3,239	330	100	138	13	5,067
26 - 30	1,421	3,549	378	152	155	18	5,673
31 - 35	1,614	3,175	295	200	183	16	5,483
36 - 40	1,604	2,971	197	181	237	17	5,207
41 - 45	1,334	2,123	145	142	136	14	3,894
46 - 50	799	1,224	53	65	68	4	2,213
51 - 55	518	642	47	22	21	2	1,252
56 - 60	266	247	24	23	5	1	566
61 - 65	147	106	11	14	2	1	281
66 - 70	60	42	4	3	0	0	109
71+	57	32	2	0	1	0	92
Total	9,896	19,386	1,669	961	1,018	91	33,021

Note: Additional prison inmate information can be obtained on the Office of Research and Planning web page at <http://www.doc.state.nc.us/rap/rapweb/web>.

II. Division of Community Corrections

The Division of Community Corrections provides supervision of offenders sentenced to probation or released from the Division of Prisons on parole or for post-release supervision. Probation/parole officers control offenders in the community by enforcing compliance with the conditions of probation, parole or post-release supervision and monitoring offender behavior. Officers refer offenders to rehabilitative services and work with other agencies to encourage participation in programs such as substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, educational, and vocational training. As of June 30, 2002 there were 117,374 offenders under the supervision of the Division of Community Corrections.

The Structured Sentencing Act (SSA), enacted in 1994, provides judicial guidelines for judges to sentence offenders to a community punishment, intermediate punishment, or active sentence in prison. As well as prioritizing prison resources for the most serious and chronic offenders, the SSA shifts some less serious, less chronic offenders from prison sentences to intermediate punishments in the community. Intermediate punishments are designed to be very intrusive and intense, restricting the offender's liberty while they remain in the community; community punishments are not as restrictive. The judge determines whether to order an intermediate or a community punishment based on the seriousness of the offense and the offender's prior criminal record. Examples of community punishments are traditional probation, community service, and victim restitution. Examples of intermediate punishments are intensive supervision, electronic house arrest, and residential facilities.

In order to comply with the intent of the Structured Sentencing Act, the Division of Community Corrections developed a new case management policy. Offenders on probation, parole, or post-release supervision are supervised based on the court sentence received, conditions imposed, their behavior, and needs. If an offender initially receives an intermediate punishment in court, or if the Parole/Post-Release Supervision Commission sets an intermediate sanction as a special condition when the offender is released from prison, the offender will always be supervised at an intermediate supervision level. The offender may progress or regress through three intermediate supervision levels. An offender who receives a community punishment from the judge will be supervised in one of three community supervision levels, depending on the offender's risk level as determined by the Offender Trait Inventory and the officer's judgment. A community punishment offender who violates probation may subsequently receive an intermediate punishment in court. After completing the intermediate punishment the offender may, by demonstrating compliance, progress through the intermediate supervision levels and return to a community supervision level.

Intermediate supervision officers are required to verify the residence and employment of offenders, meet with offenders at their residence and/or in the field both during the day and in the evenings and on weekends, including curfew checks at the residence. In addition, they contact the offender's family, contact law enforcement/other criminal justice agencies/service agencies involved with the offender, execute criminal record checks, and monitor court indebtedness on a frequent basis. Community supervision officers have similar requirements, but do not see offenders as often and do not perform curfew checks.

Intermediate supervision officers have more work experience than community supervision officers, and they receive specialized training. They are required to conduct the vast majority of offender contacts in the field, away from the relative safety of the office. These officers have smaller caseload goals (60 active cases) than community supervision officers (90 active cases). Officers who specialize in intensive supervision cases have lower caseload goals (25 active cases).

The Division of Community Corrections also administers the Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP). The CJPP is a grant program to local government to operate community corrections programs.

Local advisory boards determine the type of community corrections program to operate (e.g. day reporting centers, satellite substance abuse programs). There are 95 counties involved in the Partnership initiative. These programs provide varying degrees of structure and monitoring to offenders, and a range of rehabilitative services.

Cost of Sanctions

The Department calculates an average cost of sanctions annually. The figures include the direct costs of supervision and indirect administrative costs. The average daily cost of supervising one offender ranges from \$1.83 on regular probation/parole to \$11.47 on intensive probation/parole.

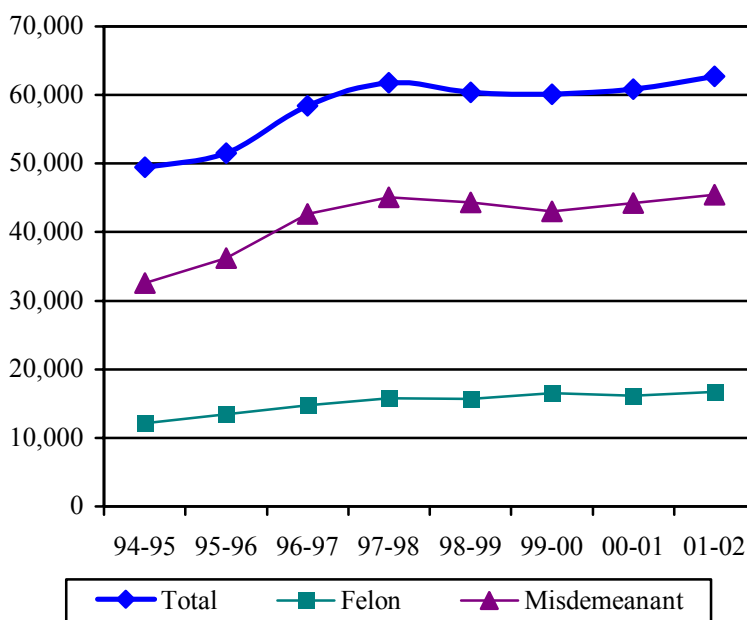
Division of Community Corrections Programs	2001-2002 Daily Cost per Offender
Regular Probation/Parole	\$ 1.83
Electronic House Arrest	\$ 7.92
Intensive Probation/Parole	\$11.47
Criminal Justice Partnership Sentenced Offender Programs	\$ 9.58
Drug Screening (per specimen)	\$ 4.10
Community Work Service Program	\$.73

A. Probation

Probation Entry Trend

During the fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 62,746 new offender entries to probation. The number of new entries to supervision for probation has increased over the past year. Since the adoption of the Structured Sentencing Act in 1994, annual probation entries increased by 13,270 offenders.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001-2002	62,746
2000-2001	60,845
1999-2000	60,114
1998-1999	60,378
1997-1998	61,769
1996-1997	58,460
1995-1996	51,544
1994-1995	49,476

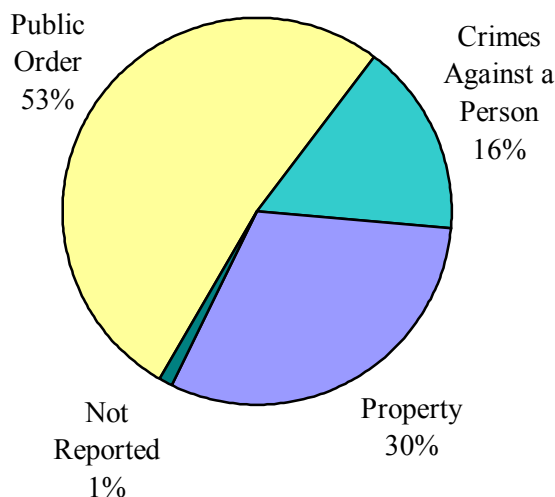


The vast majority (73%) of entries to probation are for misdemeanants. Felons represent 27% of the probation entries for fiscal year 2001-2002. This proportion has remained relatively consistent over the past seven years.

Crime Type of 2001-2002 Probation Entries

The crimes of offenders entering probation supervision are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type for probation entries is public order crimes. This crime type accounted for 53% of all entries during the 2001-2002 fiscal year. The crime type resulting in the most entries to probation is drug offenses with 12,328 offenders. There were 10,768 offenders entering probation convicted of Driving While Impaired and 6,735 of other traffic violations.

Property crimes accounted for 30% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category is larceny (7,941). Other offenses include breaking/entering (2,858), fraud (2,761), worthless checks (1,463), and forgery (1,389).



There are 10,230 entries to probation for crimes against a person, which is 16% of all probation entries in fiscal year 2001-2002. The majority of these crimes are assaults (8,142). This category also includes sexual offenses (884) and robbery (612).

Probation Population by Sentencing Grids

The Structured Sentencing Act prescribes punishments in the community based on the seriousness of the crime and criminal history. The sentencing table below is for misdemeanors on probation at the end of the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2002

Crime Class	Prior Record Level				Total
	I	II	III	Undefined or Non-Structured	
A1	2,917	3,909	1,937	35	8,798
1	13,302	13,588	6,240	148	33,278
2	3,557	3,505	1,262	18	8,342
3	1,131	904	393	4	2,432
DWI	-	-	-	21,889	21,889
Other/Undefined	-	-	-	1,108	1,108
Total	20,907	21,906	9,832	23,202	75,847

Note: The other category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

Almost half (44%) of the misdemeanor probation population was convicted of Class 1 offenses. The most frequent crime categories in the Class 1 offenses are larceny, non-trafficking drugs, assault, and traffic violations. There were 21,889 probationers sentenced for Driving While Impaired, which comprise 29% of the population at the end of the fiscal year. These offenders are sentenced under separate legislation, the Safe Roads Act of 1983.

The third largest crime class in the misdemeanor grid is Class 2. The primary offenses in this class are worthless checks, assault and other public order offenses. Almost all of the Class A1 offenses (7,528) are assaults. The remaining class, Class 3, consists largely of non-trafficking drugs and larceny convictions.

Felony Sentencing Table for the Probation Population on June 30, 2002

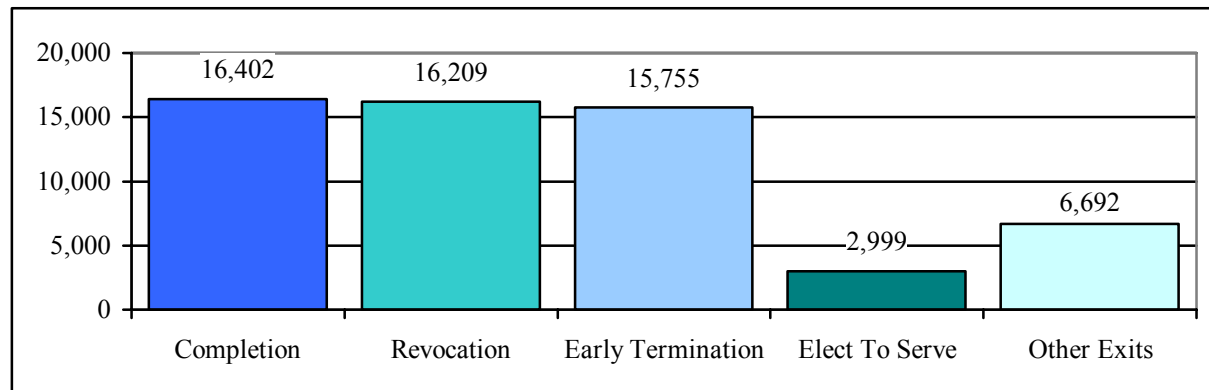
Crime Class	Prior Record Level							Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts	Undefined or Non-Structured	
E	890	656	23	5	0	0	45	1,619
F	1,507	934	411	21	1	1	117	2,992
G	1,304	1,306	523	260	2	3	71	3,469
H	6,190	4,972	1,999	882	154	21	1,167	15,385
I	4,921	4,674	1,617	629	85	57	469	12,452
Other	-	-	0	0	0	0	2,179	2,179
Total	14,812	12,542	4,573	1,797	242	82	4,048	38,096

Note: The other category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

The felony sentencing table on the previous page describes felons in the probation population at the end of the 2001-2002 fiscal year. The felony crime class with the largest number in the probation population is Class H, representing 40% of all felons on probation. The offenses in this crime class include non-trafficking drug offenses, larceny, breaking and entering, and fraud. Another one-third of probationers were convicted of Class I offenses, largely non-trafficking drug offense and forgery. Classes E and F represent the smallest proportion of felons on probation on June 30, 2002. These classes include more serious offenses such as assault and sexual offenses.

Type of Probation Exits

Probation Exits in the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year



Of the 58,057 probation exits in fiscal year 2001-2002, 28% were completions. In order to exit probation supervision as a completion the offender must serve the entire term sentenced by the court and meet all conditions of probation. Revocation cases represent another 28% of all exits from probation. An offender is revoked due to non-compliance with the conditions of probation which includes committing a new crime. Probation may be revoked for technical violations of probations such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment, or for additional criminal convictions. The exits classified as Elect to Serve (5%) are often combined with the revocations because the offender will elect to serve a sentence rather than go through the violation process.

Early Terminations, which accounted for 27% of exits, may be a successful or unsuccessful end of probation supervision. The court may satisfactorily terminate probation for several reasons. These may be cases in which all conditions of probation were met early and the supervision ended. Other possibilities for exits in the termination category are unsuccessful probation cases in which the offender absconded and is not apprehended or received new criminal charges and probation ended due to incarceration.

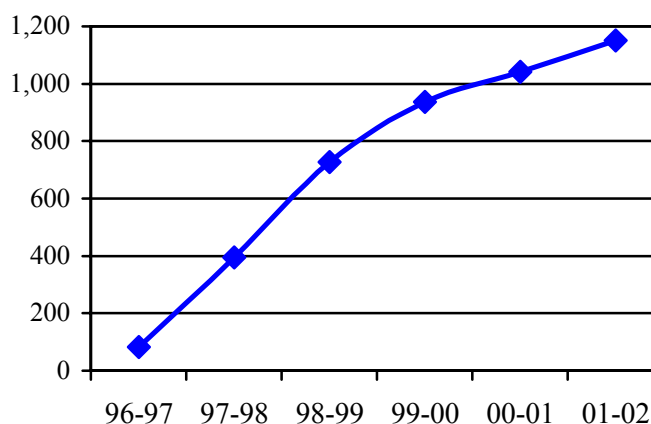
Finally, the "Other Exits" category includes exits due to the offender's death, a change in the supervision, or the closure of a case sentenced in another state but supervised in North Carolina through an Interstate Compact Agreement.

B. Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

During the fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 1,151 entries to post-release supervision. The number of post-release supervision entries has increased steadily since the 1996-1997 fiscal year due to the Structured Sentencing Act.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001-2002	1,151
2000-2001	1,041
1999-2000	937
1998-1999	727
1997-1998	394
1996-1997	83



Post-release supervision provides oversight during the period of re-entry in the community for serious offenders who have been sentenced and served prison terms. This form of supervision was incorporated into the Structured Sentencing Act for offenders who serve long prison sentences and need control and assistance readjusting to life outside of the correctional institution. All offenders serving a prison sentence for a Class B1 through E felony conviction are supervised for nine months to five years, depending on the offense, after completion of their required prison term.

Post-Release Population by Structured Sentencing Grids

The 1996-1997 fiscal year was the first year after the adoption of Structured Sentencing that cases were assigned to post-release supervision. The Sentencing Grid below reflects the population on post-release supervision at the end of the 2001-2002 fiscal year. The number of offenders in the grid is relatively small due to the long prison sentences for the offenses in these cells.

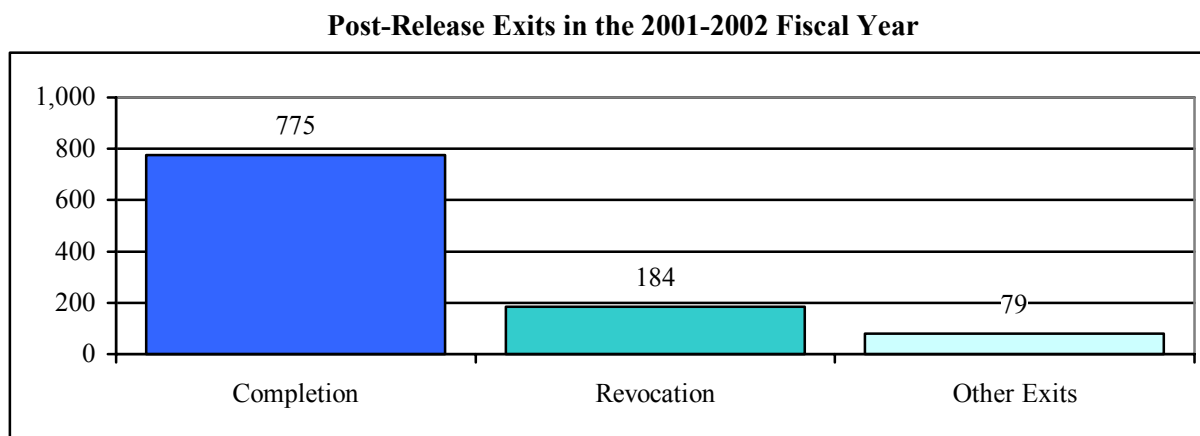
Felony Sentencing Table for the Post-Release Population on June 30, 2002

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts	
B1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B2	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
C	59	34	15	9	1	1	119
D	150	86	14	6	0	0	256
E	183	197	93	39	9	7	522
Total	397	317	122	54	10	8	908

This is the first year offenders convicted of Class B2 offenses have entered post-release and on Class B1 offenders have been released on post-release as a result of the long sentences for those crimes, they are still in prison. The distribution of the offenders on post-release supervision will not adequately reflect the population convicted of these crimes for many years due to the length of the sentences they serve. The population at the end of this fiscal year reflects a 26% increase over the population on June 30, 2001 of 720.

The majority of offenders on post-release supervision on June 30, 2002 were convicted of Class E offenses. Within Class E the largest portion (62%) of these were assaults. Other examples of crime categories for Class E offenses on post-release supervision are kidnapping/abduction, robbery, sexual assault, and manslaughter. All inmates released to post-release supervision for conviction of sexual offenses are supervised for five years. Among those supervised for Class D offense, 79% had robbery convictions. The other predominant crime categories in Class D were sexual assault and burglary. The largest number of Class C offenders were habitual felons, followed by assaults and sexual assaults.

Type of Post-Release Exits



The majority (75%) of exits the 1,038 from post-release supervision were completions. When the offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated.

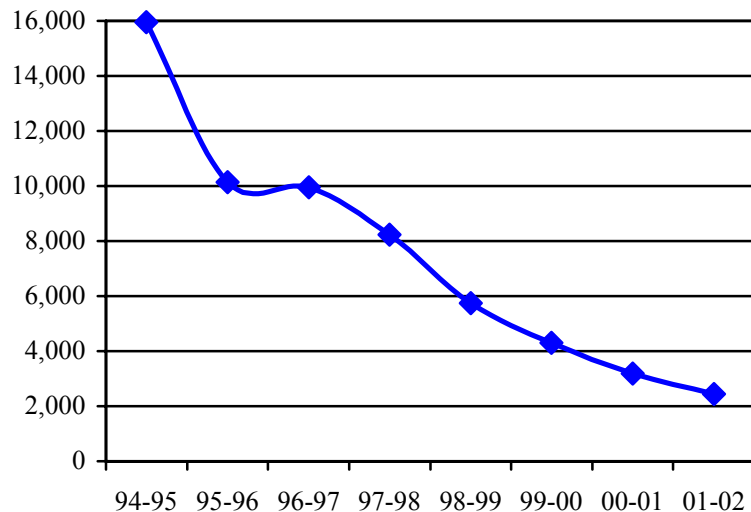
An offender on post-release supervision may be revoked for a technical violation such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment, or for additional criminal convictions. There were 184 (18%) offenders revoked from post-release supervision during this period. The Other Exits include termination of supervision and the death of the offender.

C. Parole

Parole Entry Trend

During the fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 2,435 entries to parole supervision. There has been a steady decline in parole entries over the past seven years.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
2001-2001	2,435
2000-2001	3,187
1999-2000	4,298
1998-1999	5,747
1997-1998	8,224
1996-1997	9,956
1995-1996	10,141
1994-1995	15,954



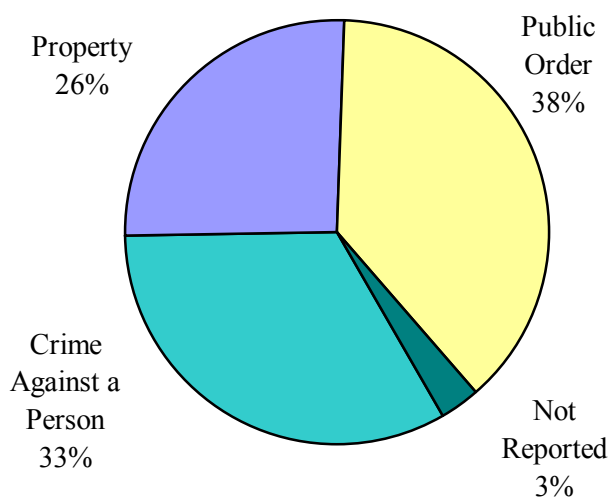
This decline in entries to parole is due to the adoption of Structured Sentencing. The Structured Sentencing Act eliminated parole for offenders sentenced under those laws. The inmates that are eligible for parole were sentenced for convictions under other sentencing laws. Since approximately 24% of the prison population on June 30, 2002 were Non-Structured Sentencing inmates, there will continue to be paroles but the annual decrease is expected to continue.

Crime Type of Parole Population

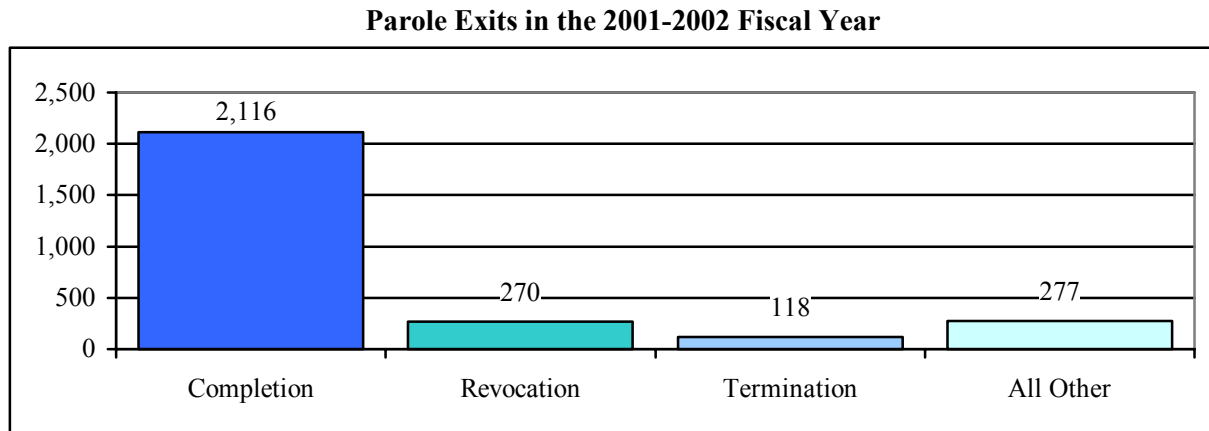
There were 2,276 offenders on parole supervision on June 30, 2002. Thirty-eight percent of this population was convicted of public order crimes the majority of which are drug offenses (385) and driving while impaired (367).

The most frequent property crime categories were larceny (190), burglary (139), breaking and entering (133), and fraud (58).

The offenses in the crime against a person category include robbery (301), assault (125), and second-degree murder (121).



Type of Parole Exits



The majority (76%) of exits from parole supervision were completions. There were 270 exits from parole supervision due to revocation, which represents 10% of exits. An offender on parole supervision may be revoked for the same types of technical violation as probation and post-release cases. The “All Other” category includes cases where there was a change in the type of supervision, closure of a case supervised in North Carolina but sentenced in another state, and offender death.

Intermediate Sanctions for Supervised Offenders

Intermediate sanctions are sanctions that are more severe and restrictive than traditional probation but less severe and restrictive than prison. Intermediate sanctions are also more costly than traditional probation but less costly than incarceration in prison. They provide a way to graduate punishment or control in the community by increasing or decreasing supervision based on the offender's behavior. Confinement in prison or jail always remains an option for noncompliance with the court or Parole/PRS Commission's conditions. The six intermediate sanctions in North Carolina are listed in the table below.

Intermediate Sanction Utilization in the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year

Sanction	Began in Fiscal Year 2001-2002	Population as of June 30, 2002
Intensive Supervision	16,272	9,534
Day Reporting Centers	1,459	1,007
Electronic House Arrest	2,398	625
Split Sentence/Special Probation	3,132	520
Residential Community Correction Facility	875	365
IMPACT Boot Camp	875	77

Intensive Supervision: The Division continued operation of the Intensive Sanction during the year, using a two-officer supervision team concept. Multiple contacts by both officers are used to monitor compliance, enhance control, and address treatment needs. The Judiciary sentenced approximately 17,026 offenders to this sanction during the year, maintaining its distinction as the sanction of choice.

Day Reporting Centers: Criminal Justice Partnership funded centers continued operations across the state, focusing on program/service delivery to offenders. Offenders assigned to this sanction report to the center on a structured and frequent basis, receiving such services as substance abuse treatment, vocational training, GED, and cognitive behavioral interventions. Local government or non-profit agency employees operate the centers, with the Divisions Intermediate Officers supervising the offenders and maintaining a presence within the facilities. Approximately 2,601 offenders were sentenced to this sanction during the year.

Electronic House Arrest: The Division continued its operation of the EHA Sanction during the year, combining officer contact with radio/computer technology to monitor the offender. The computer, radio, and communication technologies provide assistance with control elements of supervision while Division Intermediate officers focus on supervision and treatment components. In this most restrictive community sanction, offenders are allowed to leave their residence only for treatment, employment, or education purposes.

Residential Treatment: Residential treatment facilities, operated outside the scope of the Division, exist to address specific treatment or behavior needs. Offenders ordered to participate in this sanction must spend a specific period of time living within the facility, usually from a 30-day period to as much as a two-year period. Most residential programs are operated by the non-profit sector, although the Department of Correction does operate two residential treatment programs; the IMPACT Boot Camp program and the DART therapeutic community. Approximately 2000 offenders were sentenced to these programs during the year.

IMPACT Boot Camp: This is an intermediate sanction requiring the offenders (age 16-30) to reside in a state-run quasi-military residential program for 90-120 days, followed by an intermediate sanction level of probation supervision. This sanction closed at the end of the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

Supervised Offender Programs & Special Initiatives

The Division of Community Corrections offers a number of programs for offenders to participate in during their sentence of supervision. These programs assist in supervision and provide a specialized intervention to offenders.

Sex Offender Control: The control program combines the use of the intensive or electronic house arrest sanction with specialized officers focusing on the “containment approach” to supervise and manage sex offenders within our communities. The containment approach has received national recognition and focuses on offender accountability within treatment, long-term treatment, and the use of clinical polygraphs within treatment. Officers utilize a team approach to supervision. At the conclusion of the year, the Division was preparing plans to expand this initiative statewide.

Cognitive Behavioral Interventions (CBI): The Division expanded its efforts and participation in delivering cognitive based treatment to offenders during the year. One hundred and forty-three officers are now certified in CBI and serve as group facilitators and provide counsel to offenders. Another 50 Criminal Justice Partnership employees also deliver cognitive programs to offenders. The focus of these interventions is to assist offenders to understand the impact of their criminal behavior, accept responsibility for their criminal actions, and teach pro-social thought and behavior patterns.

Offender Management Model: The Division and TASC, a division of the Department of Health & Human Services, continue their collaborative relationship in the management of offenders during the year. The model outlines a philosophy and concept of managing the offender through a collaborative team approach. The model recognizes that no one agency of the criminal justice or treatment community can be successful alone and that multiple aspects of the offender’s life must be addressed to provide optimum avenues for success. TASC provides a clinical assessment identifying criminogenic needs and substance abuse of the offender, and then provides assistance to match these needs to the appropriate treatment levels. The Probation Officer serves as the team leader, supervising the offender and joining with team members to review and update case plans. During the year, TASC expanded its coverage areas that enabled this model to be implemented statewide.

JobStart: In collaboration with the Division of Prisons and the JobStart Workforce Development project of the Department of Commerce, the Division initiated a process to transition offenders released from prison to community supervision. The focus of this initiative is a combination of integrated services including job readiness training, employment assistance, residential assistance, health services, substance abuse treatment, and education assistance. Cognitive behavioral interventions are also delivered to this offender population. The goals of this initiative are to place the offender in a position to remain successful upon their return to the community and their release from supervision. Officers in five locations working directly with prison program staff at Morrison Youth Institution, Polk Youth, Sandhills Youth, and Western Youth, and Raleigh Correctional Center for Women.

Developmental Disabilities: The Division participated during the year in the Developmental Disabilities Council Workgroup, meeting throughout the year to assess services and refine assessment tools to assist in the identification of offenders with cognitive impairments. A focus during the year was the development of a training curriculum that will assist officers in the supervision of developmentally disabled offenders.

Victim Services: During the year the Division continued the initiative to address all statutory mandated victim notifications as well as to provide additional victim services. Division Victim Advocates assigned to regional areas ensured the delivery of information to victims who request updates and notifications as required by the Victim Rights Legislation. By the close of the year, the advocate’s victim caseloads had grown to over 5,400 victims. The Advocates also provided assistance in other areas, such as referring victims to appropriate counseling services, and assisting with victim impact statements.

Automated Case Management: The Division began an initiative to allow the electronic entry of offender case narratives and to generate several reports based on an information exchange with the Department's mainframe offender data system, OPUS. Officers are able to enter data from laptops, improving their efficiency while also making offender data such as profiles, employment, identification marks, compliance information, and sentence information readily available to the officer in the field.

Drug Treatment Courts: During the year the Division continued working as core members of a team designed to address offenders with severe drug abuse issues. The core team includes the officer, Judge, District Attorney, Defense Attorney, and a treatment specialist. Bi-weekly court sessions are held to review offender progress and respond to negative behaviors. These initiatives are part of a national Judicial strategy to more effectively address complex substance abuse issues. There are currently 14 Drug Treatment Courts operational in 12 Judicial Districts across the state.

Domestic Violence Commission Partnership: During the year the Division's program staff initiated a collaborative effort with the NC Domestic Violence Commission. The goal of the effort is to review the Division's Domestic Violence Offender Control initiative and improve the Divisions effort in the supervision of domestic abuse offenders. Also, the Division now participates as a member of the Abuser Treatment Committee of the Commission, which is actively reviewing best practices in the abuser treatment area.

School Partnership: The Division continued a collaborative relationship with schools in all Districts during the year, with officers working with caseload of school age offenders at designated high schools. The officers provide enhanced supervision by maintaining direct relationships with teachers, school resource officers, guidance counselors, and administrators. The team concept is utilized again, with a focus of keeping the young offender in a mainstream school environment. In many locations, Division officers working within this area also deliver cognitive behavior interventions to this offender population.

Community Policing: The Division continued participation in various local community policing initiatives during the year. The Division's concept has matured from participation in various roadblock activities to a comprehensive strategy of information sharing, geographical supervision zoning, team supervision, and community involvement. Intermediate officers in most locations throughout the state now participate in these initiatives.

Federal Violent Crimes Task Forces: The Division continued to participate in FBI-lead fugitive and violent crimes task forces in the federal western, middle, and eastern districts of the state. Throughout the course of the Division's participation in these initiatives, nearly 25% of all apprehended fugitives were also wanted by the Division.

Going Home Project: The department obtained a 1.3 million dollar grant aimed at developing a comprehensive strategy in the release of offenders from incarceration and their reintegration back into the community. The initiative will partner with probation officers, prison staff, treatment providers, education and vocational trainers, victim advocates, and the faith-based community to transition the offender to the community with monitoring and assistance. At the close of the fiscal year, a statewide planning team was developing implementation strategies.

Community Service Work Program: During the 2001 Legislative session, the Community Service Work Program was transferred from the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety to the Division of Community Corrections (effective January 1, 2002). Community Service is a proactive sentencing tool that places offenders at local non-profit or governmental agencies to perform work projects that benefit the community where the offender committed criminal acts. The work is needed by the agency, and since there is no monetary compensation to the offender for the work, there is a cost avoidance to the community and the agency for the work. In the 2001-2002 fiscal year, 73,843 offenders were admitted to

community service, more than \$5.2 million in offender fees were collected for the State General Fund, and the offenders performed 2,133,312 hours of work valued at \$10,986,557 during the year.

Substance Abuse Screening Program: The Substance Abuse Screening Program (SASP) is a comprehensive statewide program offering not only instrument-based drug screening but also non-instrument (handheld, instant result) screening for both drug and alcohol at six screening labs strategically located across the state. The program provides screening services to a host of agencies outside of the Division of Community Corrections, including the following: the Division of Prisons, Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs, Drug Treatment Court, County Departments of Social Services, Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Reimbursements from these services during the fiscal year totaled \$394,570, helping to pay for the cost of reagents and other expenses incurred by the operation. The SASP routinely screens for Cocaine, Cannabinoid (Marijuana), Opiate and Benzodiazepine. This program periodically screens for Methamphetamine, PCP, LSD, Barbituates and Propoxyphene.

The testing volume for the program is historically over 247,000 samples per year. The number of specimens screened increased in the 2001-2002 fiscal year to 281,254. Division of Community Corrections field staff also manually performed 5,875 handheld drug screens and 4,500 handheld alcohol screens. Manual drug screens were lower than last Fiscal Year due to limited funds available to purchase these items.

A seamless criminal justice and treatment provider system is the key to the success of the Substance Abuse Screening Program. The most effective system is built on principles of integrated delivery and shared decision-making at critical junctures in the process of offender assessment, placement, treatment and supervision. The Division of Community Corrections' Substance Abuse Screening Program is currently collaborating with TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime), Drug Treatment Courts, Criminal Justice Partnership Day Reporting Centers and other agencies in an effort to ensure that appropriate drug education and treatment services are accessible to all offenders based on their individual needs. The impetus of the program's growth is the desire to make services available to all of the various entities across the state who are working toward reducing recidivism and controlling crime, which is often drug related. Together, this team can have a strong and positive impact on drug use and criminal behavior.

PROBATION POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Each year the Department of Correction's Office of Research and Planning projects the total number of offenders who will be under probation, post-release and parole supervision. The statistical model projects the supervision population based on aggregate data trends. The primary factors that influence the population projections are the projected number of entries to supervision and the estimated average length of stay for various supervision levels. The population projection integrates Structured Sentencing probation entry projections for the next five years provided by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission. Length of stay and entries to probation for Driving While Impaired, post-release supervision and parole are derived by Research and Planning staff based on historical trends

The table below contains the projections of the supervision population that excludes absconders from the projected population. An absconder is an offender on probation that is actively avoiding supervision by making his/her whereabouts unknown to the supervising officer. The Division of Community Corrections currently assigns the responsibility for capturing absconders to surveillance officers. Once the absconder is captured, he/she returns to active supervision by the probation/parole officer.

Total Supervision Projections (Absconders Excluded) for June 30th of Each Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Total Supervised Projected Population	Population Projection by Type of Supervision	Required Officer Resources	Current Officer Resources
2002-2003	102,298	8,809 Intensive	352	346
		34,470 Intermediate	574	541
		59,019 Community	656	646
2003-2004	102,903	8,926 Intensive	357	346
		34,733 Intermediate	579	541
		59,244 Community	658	646
2004-2005	103,604	9,048 Intensive	362	346
		35,030 Intermediate	584	541
		59,527 Community	661	646
2005-2006	104,376	9,172 Intensive	367	346
		35,349 Intermediate	589	541
		59,855 Community	665	646
2006-2007	105,209	9,300 Intensive	372	346
		35,692 Intermediate	595	541
		60,217 Community	669	646

Supervision caseload goals are legislatively mandated at 25 cases for Intensive Supervision Officers, 60 for Intermediate Supervision Officers, and 90 for Community Supervision Officers and are used to estimate officer resources required to supervise projected populations.

Current officer resources will not be adequate to supervise the increased population from the first year projected. The greatest need for officer resources to meet the legislatively mandated supervision caseload goals is at the Intermediate Supervision level. Community Supervision and Intensive Supervision are more closely aligned with the needs of the growing supervised population, but are still below the required number.

D. Criminal Justice Partnership Program

The Criminal Justice Partnership Act of 1994 expands sentencing options by adding community-based sanctions for offenders receiving non-prison sentences. The Act created the Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP), which provides state funds to help counties create sentenced offender and pretrial release programs. A local advisory board is responsible for developing, implementing, operating, monitoring, and evaluating a local community corrections plan.

The State-County Criminal Justice Partnership Act established a grant program for counties that is administered by the Department of Correction. The legislative goals of the Partnership Act include the following:

- To reduce recidivism
- To reduce probation violations
- To reduce drug and alcohol dependence, and
- To reduce the cost of incarceration to the State and to counties.

There are two categories of CJPP local programs, Sentenced Offender (SOP) and Pretrial Release (PTR) programs. Examples of Sentenced Offender programs include day reporting centers, satellite substance abuse and resource service centers. As of June 30, 2002, 95 of the 100 counties in North Carolina are participating in the Partnership operating 84 programs. These programs include 32 Day Reporting Centers, 38 Satellite Substance Abuse Centers, 14 Resource Centers, and 26 Pretrial Release Programs.

Although the counties have wide latitude on program design, all of the sentenced offender programs provide some combination of substance abuse treatment, education and employment programs. Day reporting centers are an intermediate sanction for probationers with a combination of control and treatment. Offenders must report daily as required and participate in assigned services at the center. These services include substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral intervention, job skills/employability training, educational courses and other life skills classes. Probation officers are in close contact with center staff to assure offenders comply with assigned activities. There are also curfews imposed to increase the control of the offender in the community.

Resource centers emphasize compliance with the conditions of probation and coordinate participation in a variety of intervention services some on-site and others off-site. Program activities include case management services, substance abuse treatment, life skills education, cognitive behavioral classes, educational assistance, and employment assistance. Although the primary focus of satellite substance abuse centers is to provide a range of treatment services, referrals are made to other community resources when assessments indicate additional needs.

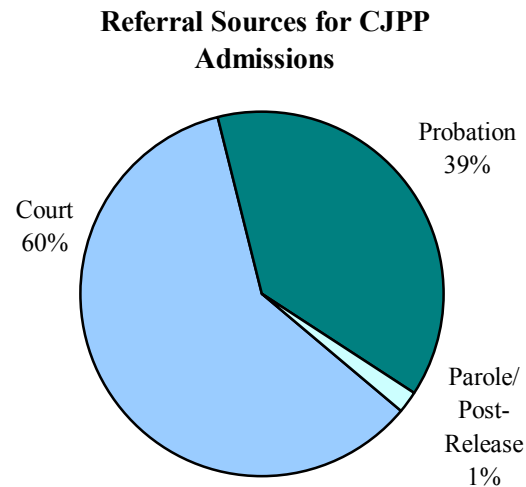
The CJPP cost per offender per day for the 2001-2002 fiscal year for the Sentenced Offender program was \$9.58, and for Pretrial Release Offenders was \$3.79. Cost is calculated by dividing total grants to local CJPP programs by an estimated average daily population in CJPP programs. Any administrative cost for state CJPP, DCC and DOC staff are then added.

CJPP local programs store data in and report data from a computer system called the CJPP Information Management System (IMS). The data in this document represent only what CJPP IMS users entered in the system, so the figures may not be representative of all program activities. Most of the data was extracted from the IMS system as of October 19, 2002. Data for participants in the Sentenced Offender programs is also obtained from the Department of Correction's Offender Population Unified System (OPUS).

2001-2002 Admissions to Criminal Justice Partnership Programs

During the 2001-2002 fiscal year, there were 4,079 admissions to CJPP Sentenced Offender programs. This is a slight decrease from the 2000-2001 admissions of 4,131.

Of the offenders admitted to local CJP programs during FY 2001-2002, the state courts referred 60%. More than one third (39%) of admissions were referred by probation officers and just over 1% of admissions were referred by the Parole Commission.



CJPP Admissions by Sentencing Grids

Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Admissions to Criminal Justice Partnership Programs for the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year

Crime Class	Prior Record Level				Total
	I	II	III	Non-Structured	
A1	75	84	80	1	240
1	264	371	220	4	859
2	58	99	34	0	191
3	16	39	15	1	71
Other/Undefined	114	62	24	5	205
Total	527	655	373	11	1,566

Of the offenders admitted to the sentenced offender component of CJPP, 38% were misdemeanants. More than half (55%) of all misdemeanants were convicted of Class 1 crimes. Crimes in Class 1 include non-trafficking drug offenses, larceny, assault, and breaking and entering. The next largest misdemeanor crime class contributor to CJPP admissions was Class A1. The majority of offenders convicted of crimes in Class A1 are convicted of assault.

The majority (62%) of all Criminal Justice Partnership Program admissions for the 2001-2002 fiscal year were felony offenders. Seventy-two percent of the felony offenders admitted were convicted for Class H or I offenses. The most frequent Class H offenses are non-trafficking drug offenses, larceny, and breaking and entering. Class I offenses include non-trafficking drug offenses and forgery. There were 361 admissions for Class G offenses that include non-trafficking drug offenses and robbery.

**Felony Sentencing Table for Admissions to Criminal Justice Partnership
Programs for the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year**

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Non-Structured	Total
	I 0 pts	II 1-4 pts	III 5-8 pts	IV 9-14 pts	V 15-18 pts	VI 19+ pts		
E	52	65	7	3	0	1	0	128
F	44	52	18	3	0	0	0	117
G	99	143	74	33	1	0	0	350
H	294	453	224	85	13	3	0	1,072
I	137	343	202	63	9	5	0	759
Other	45	12	4	1	0	1	24	87
Total	671	1,068	529	188	23	10	24	2,513

CJPP Offender Services

CJPP local programs provide or coordinate a wide array of treatment, education and employment services to sentenced offenders. Many of these services are listed in the table below.

CJPP Service Description	Number of Offenders Served	Total Services Received
Counseling/Therapy Services	1,525	21,563
Anger Management Classes	243	1,833
Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Classes	775	7,218
TASC Services	89	142
Drug Education Classes	799	7,313
Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	2,037	30,064
Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	1,595	38,052
AA/NA Support Groups	695	10,262
Drug Treatment Aftercare	168	1,679
Adult Basic Education Classes	259	9,560
GED/High School/College Classes	879	22,587
Life Skills Training	967	8,707
Vocational Training/Rehabilitation	214	4,853
Employment/Job Seeking Skills	802	7,227
Job Placement Services	165	689
Work Program	327	4,023
Other Services (see examples below)	777	10,477

** Offenders may receive multiple services; these numbers are not mutually exclusive.*

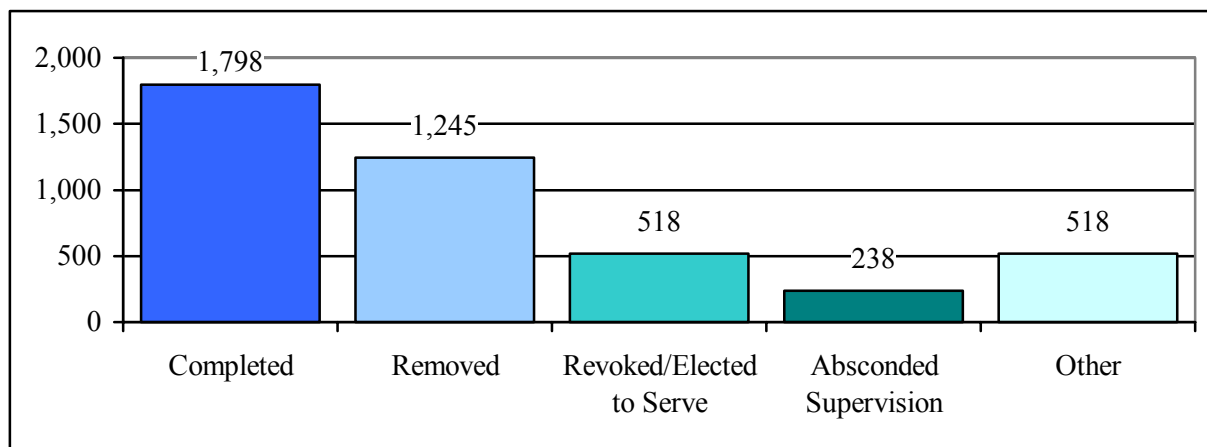
In the 2001-2002 fiscal year, 4,821 offenders participated in various services in CJPP Sentenced Offender programs. The most-used services during this period were regular and intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment (3,632 offenders), counseling or therapy services (1,525 offenders), life skills training (967 offenders), general equivalency diploma (GED) classes (879 offenders), and training on employment or job seeking skills (802 offenders).

The “Other Services” category contains a wide variety of services provided to offenders. These include parenting classes, domestic violence services, educational counseling, sex offender services, residential substance abuse treatment, halfway house stays, and health education programs.

2001-2002 Exits from Criminal Justice Partnership Programs

During fiscal year 2001-2002, there were 4,317 exits from CJPP Sentenced Offender programs. Of those exits, 89% had services recorded during their enrollment in the programs. Over half (54%) of the offenders that exited the Partnership programs obtained or maintained employment while in the program.

There were 1,798 (41.5%) successful completions of the CJPP program for the 2001-2002 fiscal year. This is an increase over the successful completions reported for fiscal year 2000-2001 when 1,517 (37%) successfully completed programs and in fiscal year 1999-2000 with 1,267 offenders (36%) successful completions.



The second most frequent type of exit from Partnership programs is removal for inadequate performance (29%). This is an unsuccessful exit and occurs when an offender is not adequately participating in programs. The offenders that have their probation revoked or elect to serve their active prison sentence represent 12% of the CJPP exits and absconders from supervision contribute another 5.5%. The “Other” category includes offenders that transferred from the program, never reported to the program, were inappropriate for the program, or were released for medical reasons (12%).

For the 4,317 reported offender exits from CJPP between July 1, 2001 and June 30, 2002, the overall average length of service was 5.4 months. This is a slight decrease from the previous fiscal year, when the overall length of service was 5.8 months. Among the exits 1,798 were by completion. The average length of service for completions was 6.8 months, slightly lower than the 7.4 months reported for the 2000-2001 fiscal year. Finally the 2,519 exits for any reason other than completion, the average length of service was 4.4 months, a decrease from the reported FY 2000-2001 average (4.8) by .4 months, or approximately 12 days.

North Carolina Department of Correction 2001-2002 Annual Statistical Report
Demographics of Community Corrections Supervision Admissions
July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	2,480	2,597	333	731	711	78	6,930
19 - 21	3,265	3,179	703	890	898	82	9,017
22 - 25	3,119	3,854	1,058	937	1,062	83	10,113
26 - 30	3,117	3,700	1,011	1,072	1,133	107	10,140
31 - 35	2,885	3,190	666	1,028	976	85	8,830
36 - 40	2,798	3,099	429	1,053	1,007	82	8,468
41 - 45	2,059	2,398	255	779	644	45	6,180
46 - 50	1,216	1,498	117	355	280	28	3,494
51 - 55	645	719	52	158	146	10	1,730
56 - 60	349	299	19	65	46	6	784
61 - 65	150	151	10	30	14	0	355
66 - 70	66	72	7	8	7	1	161
71+	61	42	0	12	6	0	121
Total	22,210	24,798	4,660	7,118	6,930	607	66,323

Demographics of Community Corrections Supervision Population
on June 30, 2002

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	2,127	2,208	276	564	585	63	5,823
19 - 21	5,184	4,974	933	1,215	1,297	112	13,715
22 - 25	6,206	7,148	1,890	1,612	2,032	161	19,049
26 - 30	5,982	7,217	2,176	1,872	2,178	177	19,602
31 - 35	5,593	5,995	1,363	1,965	2,002	155	17,073
36 - 40	5,491	5,570	842	2,022	1,924	142	15,991
41 - 45	4,254	4,615	502	1,513	1,373	92	12,349
46 - 50	2,499	2,876	258	783	684	44	7,144
51 - 55	1,358	1,492	97	336	320	18	3,621
56 - 60	729	635	43	138	95	12	1,652
61 - 65	332	282	15	64	38	2	733
66 - 70	150	150	11	17	17	2	347
71+	142	101	8	14	10	0	275
Total	40,047	43,263	8,414	12,115	12,555	980	117,374

North Carolina Department of Correction 2001-2002 Annual Statistical Report
Demographics of CJPP Sentenced Offender Admissions
July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
10 to 19 yrs	251	332	24	55	40	0	702
20 to 29 yrs	577	846	37	138	142	13	1,753
30 to 39 yrs	314	385	24	145	122	10	1,000
40 to 49 yrs	154	232	4	58	61	3	512
50 to 59 yrs	38	47	0	6	7	1	99
60 to 69 yrs	6	5	0	0	1	.	12
70 yrs and Over	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1,341	1,847	89	402	373	27	4,079

Note: Additional information on DCC supervised offenders can be obtained from the Office of Research and Planning web page at <http://www.doc.state.nc.us/rap/rapweb/web>.

III. Division Of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs

The mission of the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs is to plan, administer and coordinate chemical dependency treatment, recovery, and continuing care programs and services in the Department of Correction. The Division administers four offender treatment programs.

The prison-based Drug and Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART) program offers a continuum of treatment, recovery, and aftercare services to offenders throughout their period of incarceration. The DART services continuum begins during diagnostic processing when inmates are screened to determine if they need substance abuse treatment. If treatment is indicated, inmates are referred to either the DART 35-90 day program, or the DART 24-hour program.

The DART 35-90 day program is a facilitated 12-Step program, based on the Minnesota Model. It is available in 15 Intensive Residential Treatment centers located in prisons across the state. Following the 35-90 day stay, the inmate returns to the regular population and participates in a formal 8-10 week aftercare program. The DART 24-hour program lasts 24 hours over a three or four day period. This program is an educational orientation program designed to engage offenders in the recovery process. It is located in designated minimum security prisons across the state and at Western Youth Institution.

After completion of either of the DART programs, inmates may participate in DART Aftercare, Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or Narcotics Anonymous (NA), self-help groups that assist in the recovery process. When inmates who completed DART 35-90 and participated regularly in aftercare groups are within six weeks of release they are referred to a special community transition program known as the Winners' Circle. The DART program involves inmates who successfully completed the program as ancillary staff, peer counselors, role models, or treatment facilitators. In addition, DART involves community volunteers to the greatest extent possible.

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs are federally funded programs designed specifically to treat addicted offenders incarcerated in the North Carolina prison system. The program is an intensive residential treatment program (based on the Hazelden model) and it accommodates the inmate's educational needs. The original programs, referred to as State Alliance for Recovery and General Education (SARGE), treat youthful offenders who are within six to twelve months of release and develop aftercare plans for return to the community. The SARGE program has 94 beds at Morrison Youth Institution and 40 beds at Sandhills Youth Center. The new programs are at Mountain View Correctional Institution for males and North Carolina Correctional Institution for Women and Raleigh Correctional Center for Women.

During the 2001-2002 fiscal year, the Department of Correction contracted with two private facilities to provide residential treatment to inmates nearing their release from prison. These facilities operate as minimum security prisons. These programs are Evergreen Rehabilitation Center in St. Paul and Mary Frances Center in Tarboro. These contractual facilities use a variety of treatment modalities, blending 12-step concepts with other clinical approaches. They also coordinate other rehabilitative programs such as work release, community service projects, and vocational training. The contractual facilities can serve up to 175 inmates; 100 of the beds are for women and 75 are for men. Inmates are not released directly from these facilities; they return to a regular prison unit for discharge.

The Division offers a specialized program, DART-Cherry, for probationers or parolees convicted of driving while impaired (DWI) or other drug offenses. It is located on the grounds of Cherry Hospital in Goldsboro. Participation in this program may be ordered by a judge as a condition of probation or by the Parole/Post-Release Commission as a condition of parole. DWI DART-Cherry has two components,

a 28-day residential 12-step program for 100 probationers and parolees, and a 90-day modified therapeutic-community program for 200 probationers. Upon completion of the program, offenders return to the community under the supervision of their probation/parole officer.

Identifying Inmates for Participation in DART

Diagnostic centers in the prison facilities listed in the table below complete the intake process for prison admissions. Trained staff conduct interviews and perform screenings of inmates. They use the Short Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (SMAST) and the Chemical Dependency Screening Test (CDST) to identify inmates with a substance abuse addiction. Inmates with a score of 3 or more on either instrument are considered to have a problem with alcohol or drugs. Once a problem has been identified by these screening instruments, diagnostic personnel gather additional information and a referral is made for treatment in one of the DART programs. In some cases inmates are ordered by a judge to receive substance abuse treatment.

2001-2002 Screenings and Referrals to DART by Facility of Admission

NC Division of Prisons Facility	2001-2002 Prison Admissions	Number Screened	Identified with Alcohol/Drug Problem	Referred to DART
Central Prison	626	602	224	27
Craven Correctional Institution	5,459	5,437	2,727	2,206
Fountain Correctional Center for Women	761	756	630	251
NC Correctional Institution for Women	1,556	1,546	1,110	358
Neuse Correctional Institution	4,669	4,546	2,882	925
Piedmont Correctional Institution	4,181	4,160	2,499	1,546
Polk Youth Institution	2,161	2,152	779	836
Rowan Correctional Center	2,005	1,881	1,474	513
Western Youth Institution	926	866	552	591
Totals	22,344	21,946	12,877	7,253

The majority (98%) of inmates admitted are screened for alcohol and drug addictions. Of all inmates screened, 59% are identified as having a problem with alcohol or chemical dependency. One-third of all admissions were referred to DACDP for alcohol and drug treatment services. Of those identified as having an alcohol or drug addiction problem, 56% received a referral to DART.

A. Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment Intensive Residential Treatment (DART IRT)

Inmates determined to need treatment are referred to in-prison DART Intensive Residential Treatment. The in-prison DART IRT programs are facilitated self-help programs focused on the 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous. The program schedule includes lectures, films, meditation and group meetings. DART Aftercare consists of 8 to 12 weekly sessions provided to offenders who complete DART IRT. DART IRT programs are provided at the beginning of an inmate's sentence and introduce inmates to a lifelong plan of addiction recovery.

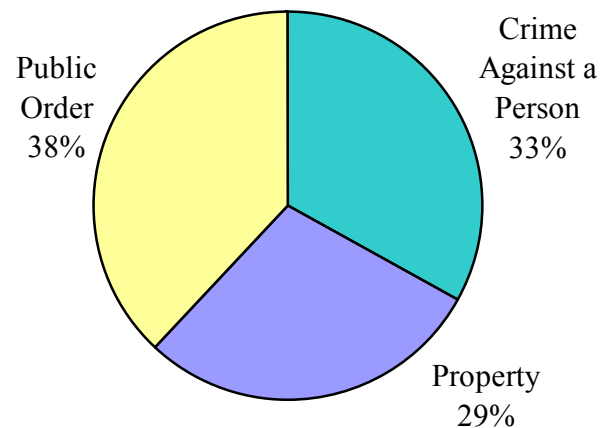
2001-2002 Enrollment in DART Intensive Residential Treatment

Facility	Inmates Enrolled in FY 2001-2002	Daily Average Enrollment
Black Mountain Correctional Center for Women	90	10
Brown Creek Correctional Institution	605	89
Caswell Correctional Center	375	71
Craggy Correctional Center	334	30
Duplin Correctional Center	380	41
Foothills Correctional Institution	192	23
Fountain Correctional Center for Women	208	47
Haywood Correctional Center	342	30
Lumberton Correctional Institution	348	37
Marion Correctional Institution	126	20
NC Correctional Institution for Women	344	57
Pasquotank Correctional Institution	164	18
Pender Correctional Institution	572	85
Piedmont Correctional Institution	453	85
Polk Youth Institution	306	27
Tyrrell Prison Work Farm	630	42
Wayne Correctional Center	1,309	100
Western Youth Institution	429	33
Total	7,207	845

The table lists each facility that had a DART IRT program during the 2001-2002 fiscal year. A total of 7,207 inmates were enrolled in these programs during the year, which includes the therapeutic community at the Fountain Correctional Center for Women. The average enrollment is computed by dividing each facility's daily enrollment by the number of days the program was operational at the facility. On average, 845 inmates were enrolled in DART IRT programs on any given day in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. This indicates an increase from 2000-2001, when the average daily enrollment was 727. This is due in part to the addition of the therapeutic community program at Fountain Correctional Center for Women.

Crime Type of 2001-2002 Entries to DART Intensive Residential Treatment

The crimes of offenders entering DART IRT in the 2001-2002 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type for DART IRT entries is public order crimes. This crime type accounted for 38% of all entries during the fiscal year. The crime category resulting in the most entries for public order crimes is drug offenses (1,579). There were also 275 offenders entering DART IRT convicted of driving while impaired.



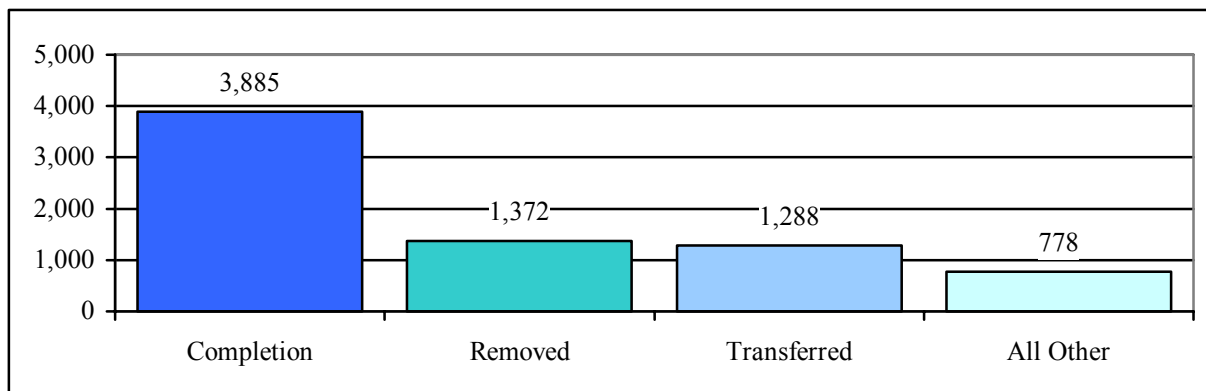
Property crimes accounted for 29% of all entries to DART IRT. The most frequent offense in this category is breaking and entering. Other offenses include larceny, fraud and forgery.

Thirty-three percent of entries to DART IRT in fiscal year 2001-2002 are for crimes against a person. The majority of these inmates are convicted of robbery. This category also includes assaults and sexual offenses.

2001-2002 Exits from DART Intensive Residential Treatment

There are several different types of exits from the DART IRT program. An exit is considered a completion when an inmate satisfactorily participates in all required components of the treatment program. At that time they return to their unit and the aftercare portion of the recovery process begins. In the 2001-2002 fiscal year, there were 3,885 completions of DART IRT. This represents the majority (53%) of all exits from the program.

DART Intensive Residential Treatment Exits in the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year



The Removed category includes those that ended participation in the program due to disciplinary action, dropped or removed. The Transferred category includes those released from prison, transferred to another facility or out to court. It is possible that an inmate was participating satisfactorily in the program but was removed for disciplinary problems outside of the program or was released from prison. The largest contributor to the remaining 778 "Other" exits from DART IRT were those that were inappropriate for treatment, and also include exits that were not defined any further and any that exited for medical reasons.

B. Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment 24 (DART 24)

Inmates with misdemeanor convictions have relatively short stays in prison, making it difficult to complete long-term in-prison treatment. The Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs developed DART 24 for such inmates and also offered it to trainees at the IMPACT boot camp units. DART 24 is an educational program to introduce the recovery program to inmates. It consists of six or eight sessions over several days, for a total of 24 hours of contact time.

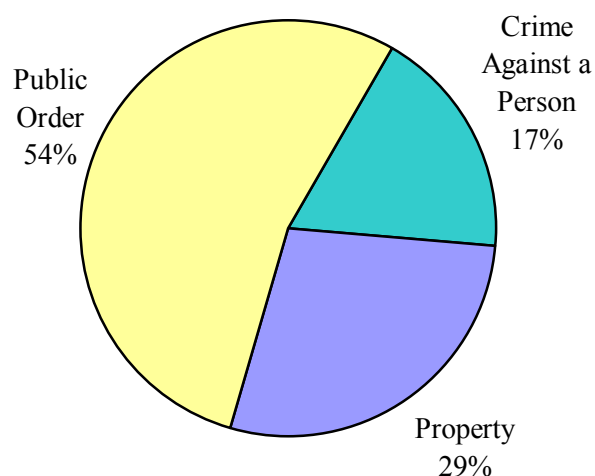
2001-2002 Enrollment in DART-24

Facility	Annual Number of Inmates Enrolled
Anson Correctional Center	93
Cabarrus Correctional Center	107
Craven Correctional Institution	25
Davidson Correctional Center	67
Fountain Correctional Center for Women	479
Hyde Correctional Institution	9
Impact East	159
Impact West	161
Neuse Correctional Institution	650
North Piedmont Correctional Center for Women	76
Raleigh Correctional Center for Women	91
Rowan Correctional Center	33
Tillery Correctional Center	22
Total	1,972

Crime Type of Entries to DART-24

The crimes of offenders entering Dart-24 in the 2001-2002 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type for DART-24 entries is public order crimes. This accounted for 54% of all entries during the fiscal year. Almost half (49%) of entries in the public order category were driving while impaired convictions with 517. There were also 383 offenders entering DART-24 who were convicted of drug offenses.

Property crimes accounted for 29% of all entries to DART-24. The most frequent offenses in this category are larceny (232), breaking and entering (166), fraud (66), and forgery (52).



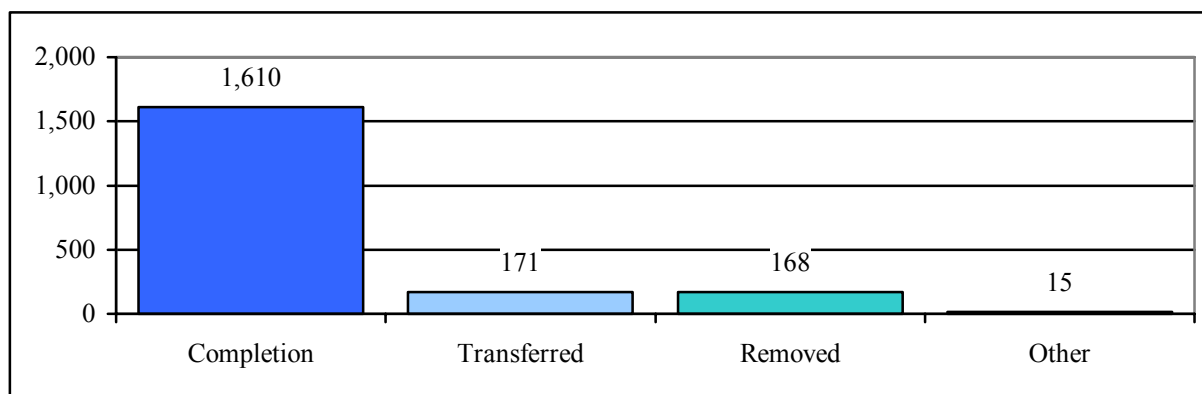
The final crime category contains crimes against a person. There are 331 entries to DART-24 for this category, which is 17% of all DART-24 entries in fiscal year 2001-2002. The majority of these are convictions for assault (228) but it also includes robbery (61) and sexual offenses (26).

2001-2002 Exits from DART-24

There are three exit types from DART 24, which are completion, removal/transferred, and other. There were a total of 1,964 exits from DART-24 programs in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. The majority (82%) of all exits from the program were completions. An inmate is considered to complete the DART-24 program by satisfactorily participating in the activities assigned for the duration of the program.

A small proportion (9%) of exits from DART-24 during the 2001-2002 fiscal year were due to an inmate being transferred to a different unit, released, or going out to court. There were 168 in the Removed category, which also includes 14 inmates removed due to disciplinary reasons. The remaining 15 exits in the "Other" category were attributed to being inappropriate for treatment or were not defined any further.

DART-24 Exits in 2001-2002 Fiscal Year



C. Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Programs (RSAT) provide federal funding through the Department of Justice Corrections Programs Office to each state to deliver chemical dependency treatment services to incarcerated offenders. There are several criteria that RSAT programs must meet to receive funding. Programs must last six to twelve months and all enrolled offenders must be housed separately from the general prison population. Treatment services will focus on the substance abuse problems of the offender and the cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational and other skills needed to resolve the substance abuse and related problems. Offenders are released from prison when they complete the RSAT program and are referred to continuing care services (aftercare) after their release from prison. This prevents offenders from returning to the general prison population. Finally, all offenders receive drug testing throughout their enrollment in the RSAT program and during the post-release aftercare period.

RSAT began within the Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs in 1997 with the implementation of the State Alliance for Recovery and General Education of Chemically Dependent Youthful Offenders Program (SARGE). The SARGE program is based on a substance abuse treatment curriculum designed for offenders ranging in age from 18 to 22 years. It includes cognitive behavioral interventions and units on changing criminal thinking and violent behavior.

All RSAT programs provide six to twelve months of residential treatment (Phases I and II) and three months of transition aftercare (Phase III). The aftercare phase follows release from prison or detention. Program staff arrange for aftercare services on an individual basis, through contractual arrangements with service providers in the area where the youth is released from prison.

In addition to SARGE programs, the Division implemented a therapeutic community program for women. This program known as the Last Alternative Therapeutic Community (LATCH) program began in March 2001 at the North Carolina Correctional Institution for Women. The program treats 34 women in the first phase and 22 in the second step-down phase prior to community release. In January 2002, the Changing Views Therapeutic Community began at the Mountain View Correctional Institution. This program operated for a limited time due to changes in the facility's custody level and mission. The LATCH and Changing View therapeutic community programs have a step-down phase for offenders who complete the first six months of treatment successfully and are eligible for promotion to minimum custody. In this phase inmates can be transferred to a less intensive setting that provides work release, relapse prevention training and community/family reintegration.

2001-2002 Enrollment in RSAT Programs

Facility	Annual Inmates Enrolled	Daily Average Enrollment
Morrison Youth Institution	150	47
Sandhills Youth Center	96	48
Mountain View Correctional Institution	66	17
NC Correctional Institution for Women	89	32
Raleigh Correctional Center for Women	13	8
Total	414	152

Notes: Due to an error in OPUS data, numbers for Sandhills had to be obtained directly from staff at the facility. There was an increase in capacity from 40 to 50 at Sandhills in September 2001. The program at Mountain View was not operational for the entire year.

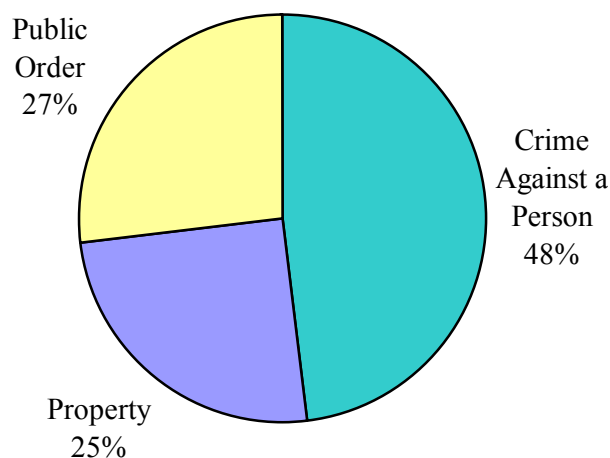
During the 2001-2002 fiscal year, there were 414 inmates enrolled in the SARGE program. There are two prison facilities in the state that have SARGE programs: Morrison and Sandhills. Between these two facilities, approximately 95 inmates were enrolled in the program on any given day during the past fiscal year. The other three facilities enrolled approximately 168 inmates in the therapeutic community programs on a daily basis.

Crime Type of Entries to RSAT Programs

The crimes of offenders entering RSAT programs (except Sandhills) in the 2001-2002 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type (48%) for inmates entering these programs was for crimes against a person 152 of the 318 entries. The most frequent offenses are robbery (67), assault (42), and sexual assault or other sexual offenses (23).

Public order crimes represented 27% of RSAT entries. The majority of entries in the public order category were drug offense convictions, which account for 50 of a total of the 87 public order crime entries. There were also 15 program entries for inmates convicted of habitual felon and 8 for driving while impaired.

The final crime category contains property crimes. There are 79 entries to RSAT programs for this category in fiscal year 2001-2002. These are convictions for breaking and entering (40), larceny (13), fraud (11), and burglary (9).



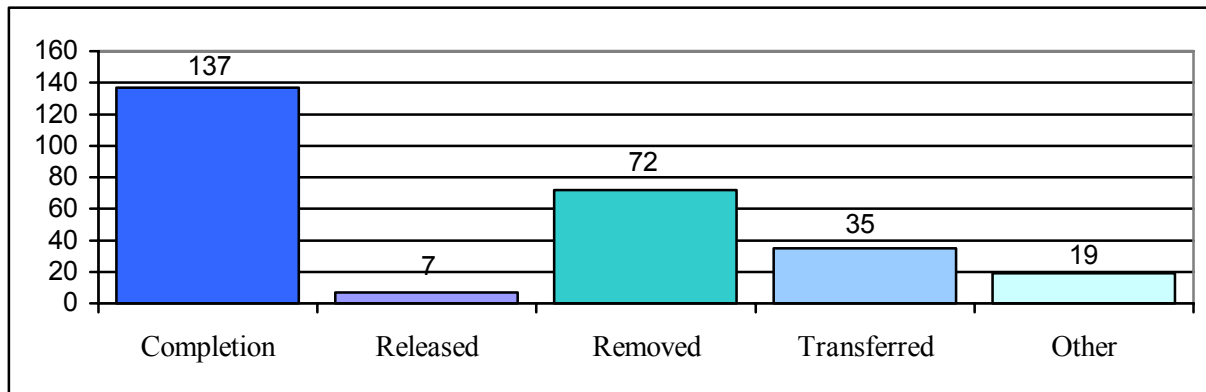
Note: Crime information for Sandhills was not available.

2001-2002 Exits from RSAT

Offenders are enrolled in the RSAT programs for six to twelve months and may leave and return due to such reasons as disciplinary action, court appearances, and medical treatment. Because each temporary departure is considered an exit in OPUS (Offender Population Unified System), one offender may have several exits and may move between programs. For this reason, only an offender's final exit is counted for this report. Based on these criteria, 270 inmates exited RSAT in the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

There are five types of exits for RSAT programs; completion, release from prison, removed from the program, transferred to another facility, and other. An exit due to completion is defined as a successful completion of the treatment program. The completion category based on this definition accounts for 51% of the exits. By design, RSAT programs are scheduled for inmates when they are approaching their prison release dates. An exit from the program due to an inmate's release from prison may also be considered a successful exit from the treatment program. There were 7 inmates (3%) that exited RSAT due to their release from prison.

RSAT Exits in the 2001-2002 Fiscal Year



An additional 26% of the exits are due to the inmate being removed from the RSAT program. This removal may be for disciplinary reasons or lack of satisfactory participation. There were 13% of inmates that exited the programs due to a transfer and 7% for other reasons, including medical reasons and that the treatment was inappropriate for the inmate.

**D. Continuing Care,
Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics
Anonymous (NA)**

DART Continuing Care consists of three parts – aftercare, recovery group and Winner’s Circle programs. DART Aftercare consists of 8 to 12 weekly sessions provided to inmates in the early stages of recovery upon completion of a treatment program. Recovery groups have access to in-prison Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups.

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) are self-help recovery groups based on the 12-step model of recovery. Offenders who participate regularly in AA or NA and who are within six months of release from prison are referred to the Winner’s Circle. Winner’s Circle is a 12-session program to prepare recovering inmates for release from prison. Part of its purpose is to make the offender’s transition back into the community easier.

2001-2002 Enrollment in Continuing Care

DART Region	DART Aftercare		AA		NA	
	Annual Entries	Daily Average	Annual Entries	Daily Average	Annual Entries	Daily Average
Eastern	1,052	145	1,629	389	1,669	369
Central	2,276	372	3,090	922	2,966	854
Piedmont	1,354	212	2,530	886	2,666	937
Western	1,138	223	1,432	552	1,316	492
Total	5,820	952	8,681	2,749	8,617	2,652

The table above reports the enrollment to the continuing care programs in the four DART regions in North Carolina. The daily average listed for each program is calculated by dividing the number enrolled by the number of days in the year. During the 2001-2002 fiscal year there were 5,820 offenders that entered DART aftercare across the state. On average, there were 952 inmates enrolled on any day during the past year.

The continuing care program with the highest enrollment during the year was Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). There were a total of 8,681 inmates that enrolled in AA during the year and a daily average enrollment of 2,749 inmates. Narcotics Anonymous (NA) enrollment was almost as large as that of AA with 8,617 entries in the 2001-2002 fiscal year and a daily average of 2,652 enrolled daily throughout the year.

E. Private Alcohol and Drug Treatment Centers

The Division of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (DACDP) had contracts with two private providers for minimum-security prison beds for residential treatment at four facilities across the state in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. Inmates are transferred from other prison units to these minimum custody prisons when they have between six to twenty months left in their incarceration period. Those who successfully complete the program or who complete their sentence are released into the community. Although based on 12-step concepts, the private alcohol/drug treatment centers address a much wider range of needs than traditional chemical dependency programs (e.g., the programs address relapse avoidance, employment, education, and vocational needs).

The private treatment facilities schedule treatment to occur at the end of the inmate's period of incarceration. Since the private facilities are minimum-security, eligibility is more restrictive than medium-security DART programs. To be eligible for this program, offenders must be at least 19, be in good health, not have a detainer, and not be serving time for an assaultive crime. The primary referral source for the private treatment centers is Division of Prisons' program staff at the prison facilities across the state.

These facilities provide specialized chemical dependency treatment services for offenders. In addition to treatment services, they also provide pre-release or community transition planning. This may include vocational rehabilitation, adult basic education, independent studies, and/or work release. When inmates are released from prison, they are referred to a community-based aftercare program.

2001-2002 Enrollment in Private Treatment Centers

Facility	Location	Annual Enrollment	Daily Average Enrollment
Evergreen Rehabilitation Center	St. Pauls, NC	112	100
Mary Frances Center	Tarboro, NC	165	76
Total		277	176

Due to the relatively long duration of the treatment programs in these private facilities, there may be occasion for the inmate to leave the program for court appearances, medical treatment, or disciplinary actions and then re-enter at a later date. Each individual is counted only once in the enrollment figures and in the exit numbers that are reported on the following page.

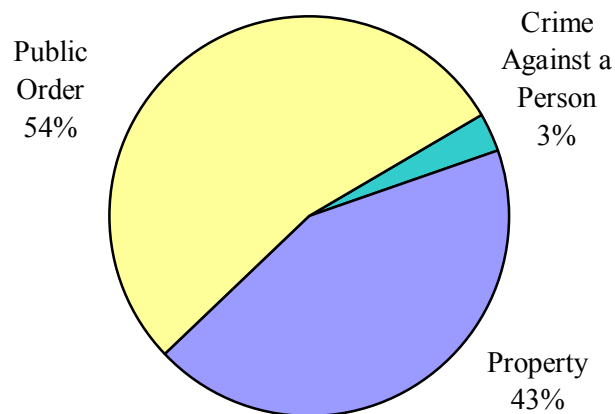
During the 2001-2002 fiscal year there were 277 inmates enrolled in the private treatment centers listed in the table above. The Mary Frances Center, the facility with the largest number enrolled during the past fiscal year, serves female inmates. The other is a male facility. The daily enrollment in the private treatment centers is 176 per day, calculated on all of the days of the year.

Crime Type of Entries to Private Treatment Centers

The crimes of offenders entering private treatment facilities in the 2001-2002 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person. The crime type of the majority of entries to private treatment facilities is public order. Public order crimes accounted for 149 (54%) of all entries for the year. Convictions for drug offenses represented the largest proportion of public order crimes (66%) with a count of 99. The remaining public order crimes were mostly driving while impaired convictions (39).

Property crimes accounted for 43% of the entries to private treatment facilities with a total of 120 entries in the category. The most frequent crimes were breaking and entering (37), fraud (29), larceny (25), and forgery (22).

There were very few entries due to convictions for crimes against a person. They accounted for only 8 (3%) of the 277 entries to private treatment facilities. Of these, 6 were for manslaughter.



2001-2002 Exits from Private Treatment Facilities

The table below lists the private treatment facilities and the length of stay for inmates exiting the facility in the 2001-2002 fiscal year. There were a total of 268 inmates that exited one of the programs during the year. As expected, the number of exits for each program is similar to the number of enrollments.

The two private treatment facilities differ in the types of programs they offer and the amount of time it takes to complete the treatment. It takes six to nine months to complete the substance abuse treatment program offered at Evergreen. In the table below, the columns for 181-365 days and over a year depict the number of inmates enrolled a sufficient amount of time to complete this program. There were 88 inmates (77%) enrolled in Evergreen Rehabilitation for more than six months.

The Mary Frances Center has three programs that vary in the time necessary to complete the programs. There are 90-day, 180-day and 365-day programs. The 90-day program is designed as a treatment option for female inmates that need treatment and have less than six months remaining to serve in prison. There were 139 (90%) inmates at Mary Frances that remained in the program for at least 90 days. Further, 84 (55%) of the total exits for the 2001-2002 fiscal year participated in a program at Mary Frances for more than 180 days.

Number of Exits by the Length of Stay in Private Treatment Facilities

Facility	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-365 Days	Over 1 Year	Total
Evergreen Rehabilitation	3	5	18	61	27	114
Mary Frances Center	8	7	55	69	15	154
Total	11	12	73	130	42	268

Note: These totals count individuals only once, and include only those who did not re-enter the program for at least six months after the last exit. The length of stay is a total of days spent in the program and excludes any time between any exits and re-entry.

F. DART Cherry

DART Cherry is a residential treatment unit for adult male offenders on probation, parole or post-release for alcohol or drug related offenses or who have a documented substance abuse problem that would place them at risk for revocation or recidivism. The DART Cherry program began in 1989 and has a total capacity for 300 offenders.

There are two different types of programs at this unit: the 28-day program and 90-day program. The 28-day program accommodates 100 offenders and is a facilitated 12-step program based on a traditional Minnesota Model. The 90-day modified therapeutic community program opened in 1997 and has capacity to treat 200 offenders. It is a structured program appropriate for offenders with extensive treatment needs. It combines cognitive behavioral intervention, social learning and self-help modalities.

Program Type and Type of Supervision	2001-2002 Entries	Percent of Annual Entries
28-Day Parole	915	45%
28-Day Probation	276	14%
90-Day Parole	44	2%
90-Day Probation	794	39%
Total	2,029	100%

There were 2,029 admissions to DART Cherry for the 2001-2002 fiscal year. The average daily population was 289, which illustrates that the unit remains close to the capacity of 300.

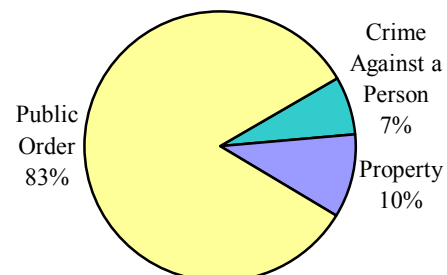
Crime Type of Entries to DART Cherry

The crimes of offenders entering Dart Cherry 28-Day program in the 2001-2002 fiscal year are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person. The majority (83%) of entries during the fiscal year were offenders with public order crimes. The crime category accounting for the most entries for public order crimes is driving while impaired, with 531. There were also 302 offenders entering the 28-day program convicted of traffic offenses and 109 for drug offenses.

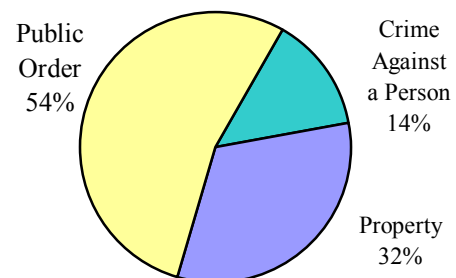
Property crimes accounted for 10% of all entries to the 28-day program. The most frequent offense in this category is larceny. The remaining seven percent of entries to the 28-day program in fiscal year 2001-2002 are for crimes against a person. The majority of these offenders are convicted of assaults.

The majority of the entries to the Dart Cherry 90-Day program in the 2001-2002 fiscal year were offenders with public order crimes. The crime category resulting in the most entries for public order crimes was that of drug offenses with 209 offenders. There were also 125 offenders entering the 90-day program with driving while impaired convictions.

Crime Type for the 28-Day Program Admissions



Crime Type for 90-Day Program Admissions

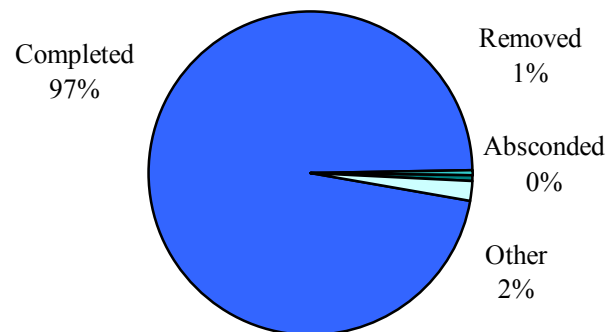


Property crimes accounted for 32% of all entries to the 90-day program and breaking and entering (108) was the most frequent offense in this category, followed by larceny with 90 entries. Fourteen percent of entries to the 90-day program in fiscal year 2001-2002 are for crimes against a person. The majority of these offenders are convicted of assaults.

2001-2002 Exits from DART Cherry

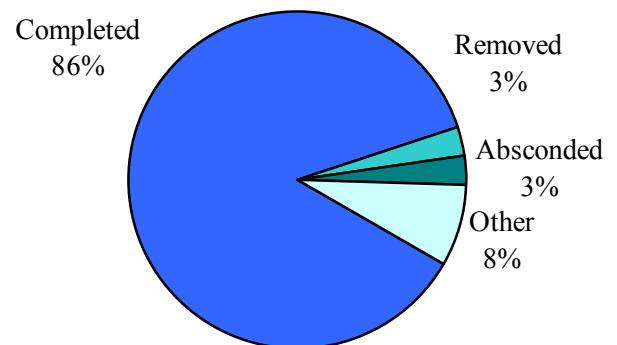
The overwhelming majority of exits from DART Cherry for the 2001-2002 fiscal year were completions, with an overall success rate of 93%. In the 28-day program 97% of offenders completed the treatment. The majority of the remaining exits for this program were in the other category, which includes illness and medical incapacity. There were also seven that were removed and five that absconded.

Exits from the DART Cherry 28-Day Program



There were a total of 845 exits from the 90-day Dart Cherry program in the 2001-2002 fiscal year, with 87% being completions. The "Other" category consists of medical and administrative reasons for exiting the program and accounts for an additional 8% of the exits. The removals and absconders each contributed 3% of all exits from the DART Cherry 90-Day program.

Exits from DART Cherry 90-Day Program



**Demographics of DART Intensive Residential Treatment
Entries from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	139	281	14	6	4	0	444
19 - 21	300	492	40	21	5	1	859
22 - 25	413	728	82	38	34	0	1,295
26 - 30	409	673	84	66	45	6	1,283
31 - 35	391	570	59	96	69	2	1,187
36 - 40	336	523	25	82	43	3	1,012
41 - 45	204	329	29	39	31	4	636
46 - 50	121	158	6	18	13	0	316
51 - 55	51	48	6	7	4	1	117
56 - 60	16	22	1	3	0	0	42
61 - 65	5	1	0	1	0	0	7
66+	2	7	0	0	0	0	9
Total	2,387	3,832	346	377	248	17	7,207

**Demographics of DART 24 Entries
from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	61	62	8	5	1	0	137
19 - 21	81	65	2	15	14	2	179
22 - 25	64	77	6	38	22	1	208
26 - 30	56	80	9	72	42	4	263
31 - 35	79	115	4	78	53	8	337
36 - 40	96	132	2	73	69	6	378
41 - 45	71	100	2	42	41	5	261
46 - 50	33	55	1	17	25	1	132
51 - 55	11	24	0	4	4	2	45
56 - 60	6	17	0	1	0	0	24
61 - 65	4	1	0	1	0	0	6
66+	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	562	730	34	346	271	29	1,972

**Demographics of RSAT Entries
from July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
21 or under	40	72	7	4	2	0	125
22 - 25	7	13	0	4	1	1	26
26 - 30	10	11	3	14	5	0	43
31 - 35	8	8	1	10	9	0	36
36 - 40	1	0	0	10	12	0	23
41+	0	0	0	5	5	0	10
Total	66	104	11	47	34	1	263

**Demographics of Private Alcohol/Drug Treatment Centers
Entries from July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001**

Age Category	Male			Female			Total
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
19 - 21	1	0	0	3	1	0	5
22 - 25	1	6	2	6	5	0	20
26 - 30	4	8	2	16	2	1	33
31 - 35	12	11	2	28	14	2	69
36 - 40	7	18	2	25	13	2	67
41 - 45	6	19	0	17	13	1	56
46+	6	3	2	7	7	2	27
Total	37	65	10	102	55	8	277

**Demographics of Private DART-Cherry
Entries from July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001**

Age Category	Male			Total
	White	Black	Other	
13 - 18	19	12	1	32
19 - 21	85	33	5	123
22 - 25	133	91	11	235
26 - 30	176	122	13	311
31 - 35	198	150	17	365
36 - 40	193	165	13	371
41 - 45	137	126	11	274
46 - 50	94	70	5	169
51 - 55	25	36	3	64
56 - 60	17	18	0	35
61 +	13	14	0	27
Total	1,090	837	79	2,006

**Division of Prisons and Division of Community Corrections Populations By
County of Conviction**

County of Conviction	Admissions or Entries From July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002				Resident or Supervised on June 30, 2002			
	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release
Alamance	835	1,349	41	31	740	2,218	18	28
Alexander	72	279	10	4	89	468	5	4
Alleghany	16	68	4	1	28	154	2	0
Anson	122	268	17	12	138	456	10	4
Ashe	46	130	7	0	57	259	7	0
Avery	24	99	1	0	24	153	2	0
Beaufort	218	510	21	6	270	966	15	6
Bertie	79	259	12	5	112	346	12	4
Bladen	81	253	12	5	131	587	5	4
Brunswick	231	661	23	6	218	1,066	20	5
Buncombe	492	1,331	50	37	955	2,275	41	23
Burke	232	471	42	7	232	832	29	6
Cabarrus	492	1,119	42	20	539	1,930	32	12
Caldwell	178	399	37	11	215	785	23	5
Camden	14	54	1	0	13	65	1	0
Carteret	183	372	24	4	185	738	15	2
Caswell	45	123	6	3	85	304	6	2
Catawba	348	961	31	15	408	1,555	25	11
Chatham	72	309	9	0	123	462	9	0
Cherokee	41	174	9	0	56	364	6	0
Chowan	71	151	1	1	60	187	0	1
Clay	17	47	3	0	21	112	1	1
Cleveland	352	699	42	9	385	1,240	27	8
Columbus	189	502	19	9	216	861	15	7
Craven	268	709	23	13	371	1,203	22	9
Cumberland	899	1,842	105	74	1,489	3,455	76	47
Currituck	46	179	2	0	43	213	1	0
Dare	128	434	12	3	115	686	4	3
Davidson	370	995	42	25	530	1,983	39	11
Davie	81	228	13	0	88	370	12	0
Duplin	165	408	16	12	202	744	14	9
Durham	383	2,000	44	43	953	4,226	39	38
Edgecombe	271	455	24	7	275	689	10	6

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County of Conviction	Admissions or Entries From July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002				Resident or Supervised on June 30, 2002			
	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release
Forsyth	1,015	2,390	86	64	1,874	4,661	64	40
Franklin	149	250	15	6	194	465	9	3
Gaston	510	871	41	36	860	1,965	36	26
Gates	31	87	2	0	22	121	3	0
Graham	14	66	3	0	22	132	4	0
Granville	130	230	3	13	177	438	2	6
Greene	74	178	7	1	98	266	5	2
Guilford	1,175	2,324	128	134	2,436	4,858	152	101
Halifax	255	860	30	5	299	1,379	19	4
Harnett	298	705	33	7	376	1,364	28	8
Haywood	89	370	17	5	124	668	10	5
Henderson	193	413	23	1	229	765	21	1
Hertford	119	409	17	10	176	570	10	9
Hoke	145	281	24	4	160	548	13	2
Hyde	15	43	3	2	21	82	2	2
Iredell	482	1,217	44	19	538	1,956	36	16
Jackson	48	215	2	2	59	319	1	0
Johnston	391	924	26	15	434	1,444	19	16
Jones	27	65	2	4	25	107	0	4
Lee	238	447	18	8	272	890	19	5
Lenoir	381	845	30	32	408	1,129	23	26
Lincoln	173	303	17	8	247	598	21	5
Macon	32	145	3	0	57	297	1	0
Madison	21	91	4	1	26	190	5	1
Martin	104	294	11	5	138	440	8	3
McDowell	128	228	15	1	145	441	8	2
Mecklenburg	1,070	4,558	71	109	2,182	8,032	82	84
Mitchell	23	78	3	0	30	171	2	0
Montgomery	120	316	9	4	99	647	6	3
Moore	240	787	24	10	269	1,380	25	6
Nash	435	607	28	6	379	996	22	6
New Hanover	1,013	2,140	65	25	871	4,468	53	20
Northampton	93	236	12	10	141	339	4	7
Onslow	323	940	24	20	437	1,501	24	16
Orange	182	493	18	8	282	847	11	3
Pamlico	46	117	3	2	50	177	6	2

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County of Conviction	Admissions or Entries From July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002				Resident or Supervised on June 30, 2002			
	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release	Prison	Probation	Parole	Post Release
Pasquotank	126	368	15	4	162	562	4	4
Pender	136	299	13	4	131	492	11	3
Perquimans	27	80	3	1	35	96	2	1
Person	115	304	12	7	151	642	9	7
Pitt	465	1,654	52	23	731	2,543	44	17
Polk	33	95	7	0	37	181	4	0
Randolph	257	876	29	9	333	1,503	16	8
Richmond	182	562	21	16	280	1,032	13	9
Robeson	384	1,223	46	16	630	2,214	47	8
Rockingham	303	702	53	11	421	1,443	43	8
Rowan	605	1,220	74	18	655	2,179	48	12
Rutherford	191	428	24	6	216	766	21	4
Sampson	188	481	14	5	257	824	11	5
Scotland	160	480	14	8	224	966	11	5
Stanly	86	382	16	6	160	648	10	3
Stokes	120	353	7	2	152	763	7	2
Surry	197	599	23	5	244	1,496	17	3
Swain	26	107	6	1	37	180	3	1
Transylvania	43	128	9	0	53	231	4	0
Tyrrell	16	43	0	0	13	69	0	1
Union	269	873	15	16	413	1,489	13	10
Vance	239	379	16	14	232	839	15	11
Wake	1,456	4,161	108	63	2,206	7,912	114	51
Warren	31	100	4	0	57	247	4	1
Washington	42	117	4	4	63	204	6	2
Watauga	50	251	8	5	52	386	4	4
Wayne	521	1,248	38	37	689	1,986	42	25
Wilkes	170	549	25	2	275	1,232	20	1
Wilson	358	599	21	14	422	1,046	21	9
Yadkin	66	225	5	1	91	497	8	1
Yancey	32	90	4	1	35	156	2	2
Other	23	1,521	351	1	41	2,886	762	0
Total	23,760	62,858	2,643	1,240	33,021	114,313	2,633	908

Listing of Division of Prisons Facilities

Albemarle Correctional Institution 44150 Airport Road, New London, Badin, NC 28009	Capacity: 624 (704) 422-3036
Anson Correctional Center Prison Camp Road, Polkton, NC 28135	Capacity: 252 (704) 694-7500
Avery-Mitchell Correctional Institution 600 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	Capacity: 624 (828) 765-0229
Black Mountain Correctional Center for Women Old Hwy 70, Bldg 3, Black Mountain, NC 28711-0609	Capacity: 61 (828) 669-9165
Bladen Youth Center US 701 North, Elizabethtown, Elizabethtown, NC	Capacity: 144 (910) 862-3107
Blue Ridge Youth Center 240 Prison Camp Road, Newland, NC 28657	Capacity: 72 (828) 765-4237
Brown Creek Correctional Institution Route 1, Box 260DD, Polkton, NC 28135	Capacity: 832 (704) 694-2622
Buncombe Correctional Center Highway 251 North, Asheville, NC 28814	Capacity: 140 (828) 645-7630
Cabarrus Correctional Center 130 Dutch Road, Mt. Pleasant, NC 28124	Capacity: 164 (704) 436-6519
Caldwell Correctional Center 480 Pleasant Hill Rd., Lenoir, Hudson, NC 28638	Capacity: 184 (828) 726-2509
Caledonia Correctional Institution Highway 561 West, Tillery, NC 27887	Capacity: 542 (252) 826-5621
Carteret Correctional Center 1084 Orange Street, Newport, NC 28570-0220	Capacity: 244 (252) 223-5100
Caswell Correctional Center 444 County Home Road, Yanceyville, NC 27379-0217	Capacity: 354 (336) 694-4531
Catawba Correctional Center Prison Camp Rd., Newton, NC 28658-1347	Capacity: 200 (828) 466-5521
Central Prison 1300 Western Blvd, Raleigh, NC 27699-4285	Capacity: 724 (919) 733-0800
Charlotte Correctional Center 4100 Meadow Oak Rd., Charlotte, NC 28208	Capacity: 214 (704) 357-6030
Cleveland Correctional Center 260 Kemper Road, Shelby, NC 28152	Capacity: 64 (704) 480-5428
Columbus Correctional Institution Prison Camp Road, Brunswick, NC 28424	Capacity: 584 (910) 642-3285
Craggy Correctional Center Hwy 251 North, Asheville, NC 28814-8909	Capacity: 312 (828) 645-5315
Craven Correctional Institution 600 Alligator Road, Vanceboro, NC 28586	Capacity: 542 (252) 244-3337
Dan River Prison Work Farm 981 Murray Road, Yanceyville, NC 27379	Capacity: 500 (336) 694-1583

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Davidson Correctional Center 1400 Thomason Street, Lexington, NC 27292	Capacity: 196 (336) 249-7528
Duplin Correctional Center Hwy #11 South, Kenansville, NC 28349	Capacity: 250 (910) 296-0315
Durham Correctional Center 3900 Guess Road, Durham, NC 27705-3900	Capacity: 180 (919) 477-2314
Eastern Correctional Institution Hyw. 903, Maury, NC 28554	Capacity: 393 (252) 747-8101
ECO Half-Way House 127 West Park Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28233	Capacity: 20 (704) 342-4100
Evergreen Rehab Center 20513 US 301 North, St. Pauls, NC 28384	Capacity: 75 (910) 865-4581
Foothills Correctional Institution 5150 Western Ave., Morganton, NC 28655-7644	Capacity: 664 (828) 438-5585
Forsyth Correctional Center 307 Craft Dr., Winston Salem, NC 27105	Capacity: 196 (336) 896-7041
Fountain Correctional Center for Women P.O. Box 1435, Rocky Mount, NC 27802	Capacity: 393 (252) 442-9712
Franklin Correctional Center Highway 39 South, Bunn, NC 27508	Capacity: 356 (919) 496-6119
Gaston Correctional Center 1025 Dallas-Cherryville Hwy, Dallas, NC 28034-0556	Capacity: 200 (704) 922-3861
Gates Correctional Center Hwy 158 East, Gatesville, NC 27938-9704	Capacity: 76 (252) 357-0778
Greene Correctional Institution Highway 903, Maury, NC 28554	Capacity: 512 (252) 747-3676
Guilford Correctional Center 4250 Camp Burton Road, McLeansville, NC 27301	Capacity: 110 (336) 375-5024
Harnett Correctional Institution 1210 E. McNeill Street, Lillington, NC 27546	Capacity: 820 (910) 893-2751
Haywood Correctional Center 141 Hemlock Street, Waynesville, Hazelwood, NC 28738	Capacity: 106 (828) 452-5141
Henderson Correctional Center 697 Mountain Rd., Hendersonville, NC 28791	Capacity: 114 (828) 693-1741
Hoke Correctional Institution Old Highway 211, Raeford, NC 28376	Capacity: 424 (910) 944-7612
Hyde Correctional Institution State Rd. 1305, Swan Quarter, NC 27885	Capacity: 600 (252) 926-1810
Johnston Correctional Institution 2465 U S 70 West, Smithfield, NC 27577	Capacity: 484 (919) 934-8386
Lincoln Correctional Center 464 Prison Camp Road, Lincolnton, NC 28092	Capacity: 160 (704) 735-0485

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Lumberton Correctional Institution 75 Legend Road, Lumberton, NC 28359-1649	Capacity: 624 (910) 618-5574
Marion Correctional Institution Old Glenwood Road, Marion, NC 28752	Capacity: 702 (828) 659-7810
Mary Frances Center 1212 Recovery Rd., Tarboro, NC 27886	Capacity: 100 (252) 641-1111
McCain Hospital Old Highway 211, McCain, NC 28361-5118	Capacity: 300 (910) 944-2351
Morrison Youth Institution McDonald Church Road, Hoffman, NC 28347-0169	Capacity: 405 (910) 281-3161
Mountain View Correctional Institution 545 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	Capacity: 528 (828) 765-0956
Nash Correctional Institution Old Highway 64, Nashville, NC 27856-0600	Capacity: 512 (252) 459-4455
NC Correctional Institution for Women 1034 Bragg Street, Raleigh, NC 27699-4287	Capacity: 754 (919) 733-4340
Neuse Correctional Institution 701 Stevens Mill Rd., Goldsboro, NC 27533-8009	Capacity: 600 (919) 731-2023
New Hanover Correctional Center 330 Division Drive, Wilmington, NC 28402	Capacity: 300 (910) 251-2666
North Piedmont Correctional Center for Women 1420 Raleigh Road, Lexington, NC 27292	Capacity: 104 (336) 242-1259
Odom Correctional Institution Odom Prison Road, Jackson, NC 27845	Capacity: 376 (252) 534-5611
Orange Correctional Center 2110 Clarence Walters Rd, Hillsborough, NC 27278	Capacity: 142 (919) 732-9301
Pamlico Correctional Institution 601 N. Third Street, Bayboro, NC 28515	Capacity: 528 (252) 745-3074
Pasquotank Correctional Institution 527 Commerce Drive, Elizabeth City, NC 27906-5005	Capacity: 864 (252) 331-4881
Pender Correctional Institution 905 Penderlea Road, Burgaw, NC 28425	Capacity: 624 (910) 259-8735
Piedmont Correctional Institution 1245 Camp Road, Salisbury, NC 28147-9223	Capacity: 640 (704) 639-7540
Polk Youth Institution 1001 Veazey Rd., Butner, NC 27509-2500	Capacity: 876 (919) 575-3070
Raleigh Correctional Center for Women 1201 South State St., Raleigh, NC 27699-4286	Capacity: 140 (919) 733-4248
Randolph Correctional Center 2760 Us Hwy 220 Bus. South, Asheboro, NC 27204	Capacity: 176 (336) 625-2578
Robeson Correctional Center Hwy. 711, Lumberton, NC 28359	Capacity: 228 (910) 618-5535
Rowan Correctional Center Hwy# 29 South, Salisbury, NC 28145-1207	Capacity: 208 (704) 639-7552

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Rutherford Correctional Center 901 Ledbetter Road, Spindale, NC 28160	Capacity: 190 (828) 286-4121
Sampson Correctional Institution 700 North West Blvd.(Hwy.421N), Clinton, NC 28329	Capacity: 352 (910) 592-2151
Sandhills Youth Center Hwy #211, McCain, NC 28361-5088	Capacity: 270 (910) 944-2359
Sanford Correctional Center 417 Advancement Center Road, Sanford, NC 27330	Capacity: 242 (919) 776-4325
Southern Correctional Institution 272 Glen Road, Troy, NC 27371-0786	Capacity: 640 (910) 572-3784
Tillery Correctional Center State Road 1141, Tillery, NC 27887	Capacity: 416 (252) 826-4165
Tyrrell Prison Work Farm Snell Road, Columbia, NC 27925-0840	Capacity: 500 (252) 796-1085
Umstead Correctional Center West D Street, Butner, NC 27509	Capacity: 106 (919) 575-3174
Union Correctional Center 200 S. Sutherland Ave., Monroe, NC 28112	Capacity: 64 (704) 283-6142
Wake Correctional Center 1000 Rock Quarry Road, Raleigh, NC 27699-4288	Capacity: 354 (919) 733-7988
Warren Correctional Institution Collins Road, Manson, NC 27553	Capacity: 552 (252) 456-3400
Wayne Correctional Center 700 Stevens Mill Road, Goldsboro, NC 27533-8011	Capacity: 364 (919) 734-5580
Western Youth Institution Western Avenue, Morganton, NC 28680	Capacity: 652 (828) 438-6037
Wilkes Correctional Center 404 Statesville Road, North Wilkesboro, NC 28659	Capacity: 206 (336) 667-4533
Wilmington Residential Facility for Women 76 Darlington Ave., Wilmington, NC 28403-4155	Capacity: 26 (910) 251-2671

Note: DOP facility information listed as reported in the Staff and Facility Reporting System (SAFRS).

**Listing of the Division of Community Corrections Regional Offices
with the Average Number Supervised in Fiscal Year 2001-2002**

DCC Administrative 2020 Yonkers Road, Raleigh, NC 27699-4250	Average Supervised: 178 (919) 716-3100
Judicial District 1 1305 McPherson St., Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Average Supervised: 1,930 (252) 331-4828
Judicial District 2 216 Stewart Parkway, Washington, NC 27889	Average Supervised: 1,729 (919) 946-5199
Judicial District 3A 214 Pitt Street, Greenville, NC 27834	Average Supervised: 2,396 (252) 830-8596
Judicial District 3B 4114 Dr. M L King Jr. Blvd., New Bern, NC 28562	Average Supervised: 2,113 (252) 514-4822
Judicial District 4A 207 W. Main St., Clinton, NC 28328	Average Supervised: 1,838 (910) 590-1009
Judicial District 4B 825 Gum Branch Rd., Suite 125, Jacksonville, NC 28540	Average Supervised: 1,558 (910) 347-5665
Judicial District 5 721 Market St Suite 102, Wilmington, NC 28401	Average Supervised: 4,621 (910) 251-5757
Judicial District 6A 8770 U.S. Hwy 301 South, Halifax, NC 27839	Average Supervised: 1,302 (252) 583-1510
Judicial District 6B 803 North King Street, Winton, NC 27986-0539	Average Supervised: 1,335 (252) 358-7876
Judicial District 7 113 East Nash St, Wilson, NC 27893	Average Supervised: 3,144 (252) 237-3024
Judicial District 8A 121 South Queen St., Kinston, NC 28501	Average Supervised: 1,349 (252) 526-9726
Judicial District 8B 301 S Center St, Goldsboro, NC 27530	Average Supervised: 2,190 (919) 731-7905
Judicial District 9 307 E Nash St, Louisburg, NC 27549	Average Supervised: 2,377 (919) 496-0200
Judicial District 9A 722 Durham Road, Roxboro, NC 27573	Average Supervised: 1,034 (336) 503-8110
Judicial District 10 3006-E Industrial Dr, Raleigh, NC 27609	Average Supervised: 7,556 (919) 733-9313
Judicial District 11 869-B Berkshire Road, Smithfield, NC 27577	Average Supervised: 3,978 (919) 934-9970
Judicial District 12 412 W. Russell St., Fayetteville, NC 28301	Average Supervised: 3,871 (910) 486-1161
Judicial District 13 5300-1 Main Street, Shallotte, NC 28470	Average Supervised: 2,713 (910) 755-3418
Judicial District 14 1905 Chapel Hill Rd, Durham, NC 27707	Average Supervised: 4,754 (919) 560-5423

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Judicial District 15A 427 Maple Ave., Burlington, NC 27215	Average Supervised: 1,889 (336) 570-7051
Judicial District 15B 140 East St, Pittsboro, NC 27312	Average Supervised: 1,415 (919) 542-1906
Judicial District 16A 4003 Fayetteville Rd., Raeford, NC 28376	Average Supervised: 1,515 (910) 904-1468
Judicial District 16B 117 W 5th St, Lumberton, NC 28358	Average Supervised: 2,579 (910) 618-5655
Judicial District 17A 225 Turner Dr., Reidsville, NC 27320	Average Supervised: 1,489 (336) 634-5655
Judicial District 17B 319 S Main St, Mount Airy, NC 27030	Average Supervised: 2,197 (336) 786-4055
Judicial District 18 330 S. Greene St. Third Floor, Greensboro, NC 27401	Average Supervised: 5,591 (336) 334-4162
Judicial District 19A 77 Union Street South, Concord, NC 28025	Average Supervised: 1,680 (704) 782-0824
Judicial District 19B 131 Dublin Square Road, Unit D, Asheboro, NC 27203	Average Supervised: 3,364 (336) 626-9977
Judicial District 19C 122 E. Kerr Street, Salisbury, NC 28144	Average Supervised: 2,241 (704) 639-7605
Judicial District 20A 219 S. Lee Street, Rockingham, NC 28380	Average Supervised: 1,577 (910) 997-9155
Judicial District 20B 1251-C Stafford Street, Monroe, NC 28110	Average Supervised: 2,118 (704) 289-5788
Judicial District 21 1201 N. Martin Luther King Jr, Winston-Salem, NC 27101	Average Supervised: 4,959 (336) 761-2424
Judicial District 22 672 Suite E Radio Drive, Lexington, NC 27292	Average Supervised: 4,650 (336) 249-9332
Judicial District 23 203-A Long Street, Jefferson, NC 28640	Average Supervised: 2,228 (336) 246-6840
Judicial District 24 15 Bridge Street, Marshall, NC 28753	Average Supervised: 1,090 (828) 649-9729
Judicial District 25A 304-D West Union Street, Morganton, NC 28655	Average Supervised: 1,882 (828) 438-6004
Judicial District 25B 1209 26 th Street SE, Hickory, NC 28602	Average Supervised: 1,653 (828) 261-0948
Judicial District 26 500 W Trade St, Suite 414, Charlotte, NC 28202	Average Supervised: 8,972 (704) 342-6395
Judicial District 27A 401 N Highland Street, Room 113, Gastonia, NC 28052	Average Supervised: 2,350 (704) 853-5350
Judicial District 27B 804 West Warren St., Shelby, NC 28150	Average Supervised: 1,894 (704) 480-5488

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Judicial District 28 31 College Place, Suite 10-A, Asheville, NC 28801	Average Supervised: 2,399 (828) 251-6052
Judicial District 29 200 N Grove Street Suite 90, Hendersonville, NC 28792	Average Supervised: 2,552 (828) 697-4844
Judicial District 30 21 Peachtree St., Murphy, NC 28906-0557	Average Supervised: 2,099 (828) 837-6316